FINAL REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE

IN

DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.



Calcutta:
BENGAL SEORETARIAT PRESS.
1898.

FROM E. W. COLLIN, Esq.,

Offy. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

To the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 25th May 1898.

LAND REVENUE.
(Surveys and Settlements.)

SIR,

I AM directed to submit, herewith, a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, No. 868L.R., dated the 29th—30th November 1897, giving cover to the completion report on the settlement of the Kolhan estate in Singhbhum. The report was submitted by Mr. Craven, the Settlement Officer, in June 1897. The Commissioner forwarded it at the end of November. It was then sent to be printed, but, owing to delay in the press and in the correction of the proof which was sent to Mr. Craven, the papers did not come before Mr. Oldham till the 4th May.

2. The report submitted by the Settlement Officer is full and exhaustive, and I am to communicate the following remarks and observations of the Board on it. A map on the scale of one inch to the mile has been submitted, and the Deputy Commissioner has been requested to prepare a map on the scale of 4 miles to the inch. When received, it will be forwarded for the inspection of

Government and may be printed for inclusion in the report.

miles in the Singhbhum district. Of this area, 531 square miles are included in Government reserved forests. The remaining area is divided into 26 Pirs or parganas and 911 villages. It is inhabited for the most part by aboriginal tribes, and the Ho or Larhka Kols form two thirds of the total population. At the beginning of the century the zamindars of the adjoining territories claimed supremacy over the Ho, and attempted to exact tribute from them. They, however, successfully resisted these claims, and in 1821 a British force was employed to subdue them. They submitted for a time, but soon broke their engagements. In 1836 a strong force was sent against them, and, after some bloodshed, they were reduced. They were then exempted from paying tribute to the zamindars, and were brought under the direct control of the British Government. The first settlement of the estate was made in 1837. It preserved the village organization of the Ho, by which the Mankis or chiefs of the parganas, who correspond to the Sonthal parganaits of the Daman-i-koh, became responsible for fiscal and police purposes, with the Mundas or headmen in each village as their assistants. This system has been preserved in the present settlement, as it was in the last settlement concluded by the Depu'y Commissioner, Dr. Hayes, in 1867, with the addition of the tahsildars or pargana accountants, whom he instituted.

4. The following statement shows the progress of the estate since the

first settlement in 1837:-

	Settleme etc.		Number of villages.	Number of ploughs or holdings.	r of hold Gross rental. Percentage of increase in the rental.		Remares,	
		1	 	9	3	4	5	6
1857 1864 1855 1867 1897			 	6 <u>92</u> 6 <u>22</u> 786 847 911	10,216 17,047 23,260 32,988 79,731	Rs. A. P. 5,108 1 8 9,523 6 2 28,266 0 0 64,828 14 0 1,77,800 1 8	66'8 172'9 178'6 173'5	The percentages shown in column 5 show the increase in the gross revenue at each successive settlement over that of the preceding one.

There was no measurement of lands at the first settlement. Cultivators were assessed according to the ploughs and plough cattle possessed by them. In 1867 a regular measurement and assessment of lands was made by the Deputy Commissioner, Dr. Hayes. The estate is undulating, and is made available for rice cultivation by opening out and terracing the depressions and utilizing the springs at their sides, and by the construction of dams at their heads. The lands which lie in the hollows are locally called bera, and those on the slopes are called bad. The ridges are light soil, which can be made to grow rice and other cereals by natural irrigation, and are known as gora. These physical features closely resemble those of Manbhum and the Sonthal Parganas. As in the latter district, the gora lands were not assessed in 1867, but 82,427 acres of bad and bera lands were measured and settled. The tenants were allowed to bring new lands under cultivation during the 30 years of the last settlement without payment of rent, and the bad and bera lands now settled amount to 194,739 acres, showing an increase of 136 per cent. It was decided to assess gora lands at the nominal rate of one anna per local bigha, and 140,997 acres were settled with the tenants who were found in occupation. The history of this innovation, which was introduced on much the same grounds in the Sonthal Parganas, is given at length in paragraph 220 of the Settlement Officer's report.

5. In view of the great extension of cultivation, most of which was due to the efforts of the people in improving the facilities for irrigation, under the stimulus of a doubled population and increasing pressure on the soil, it was decided not to increase the rates of rent, except in the case of foreign cultivators, but to assess the area now found under cultivation at the existing rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas per local bigha, equivalent to about 12 annas per acre. In order to discourage the settlement of foreigners in the estate, lands held by them were assessed at 13 annas per local bigha. The new assessment has given an increase of Rs. 1,12,471, which is due to the following causes:—

		/		Rs.
(a) Extended cultivation	7214843	•••	•••	88,389
(b) Assessment of gora lands	- Et 1 Et 1	50	•••	17,081
(c) The enhancement of rates on 1	ands occup	ied by foreig	ners	6,536
(d) Assessment of the homeste foreigners.	ad lands	of non-oul	ivating	465
	सन्यमेव जय	Total	•••	1,12,471

In other words, excluding the enhancement derived from the penal or prohibitory rates on foreigners, the increase corresponds with the increase in the population and cultivation, and very nearly with the increase in the number of holdings. The settlement is for a period of 20 years from April 1897, and its main features, many of which are not new, are described by Mr. Craven in paragraph 235 of his report.

6. The increase of rent is 173 per cent., whereas the increase of bad and bera lands is 136 per cent., and the total increase of cultivated lands, i.e., inclusive of gora land, is 307 per cent. The increase of rent has been obtained without any opposition, and the proceedings throughout have been marked by the absence of any friction or discontent. The Board regard the conclusion of the settlement as very satisfactory. The current collection during 1897-98

was 100 per cent.

7. The tenants of the estate have for the first time been classified as occupancy and non-occupancy. It appears from paragraph 118 of the report that of the Kols 48,629 are occupancy, or 71 per cent., against 14,402 non-occupancy, while of the foreigner tenants the number of non-occupancy raivats is almost the same as of occupancy. The Settlement Officer has not commented on these figures, and it does not appear that, with ejectment so carefully restricted as it is, there is any difference in the rights of the two classes of tenants. The figures, however, show that during the last 12 years there has been a great increase in the number of holdings.

8. Mr. Craven reports that the condition of the people has improved since the last settlement. As he says:—"Certainty of tenure, the very moderate rate of assessment, the cultivation of new lands free of rent, the development of the tussar silk trade, and the opening out of roads are the chief causes that have effected the improvement. * * * * The condition of the ordinary cultivator is fairly good. He lives cheaply * * * he is very seldom in debt." Evidence of the satisfactory condition of the people may be found in the fact that the popu-

lation has increased from 118,281 in 1867 to 237,320 in 1897, in their enterprise in bringing new lands under cultivation by the construction of embankments and irrigation channels, and in their quiet acceptance of the new settlement. There is, moreover, room for the further development of the estate, as the cultivated land only amounts to about one-third of the total area, and the same amount of land is still available for cultivation. Perhaps also more may be done in the extension of cocoon-rearing and lac production. It is pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner that little has been done by Government for the development of the estate. Most of the embankments and works of irrigation have been made by the tenants, and no systematic attempts have been made by Government to introduce improvements. The Commissioner proposes to deal with this subject separately, and his report is awaited. Mr. Oldham observes meanwhile that it is difficult for Government to engage in such petty and scattered works as the Deputy Commissioner refers to, without unduly favouring some small localities at the expense of others. This has been the experience in the Damin-i-koh, where the policy of constructing purely local irrigation works at the cost of Government was long ago abandoned, and the funds diverted to the improvement of communications, and especially to bridges.

What has been said in the preceding paragraph about the prosperity of the tenants of the estate is of course comparative, and the comparison is mainly made with the state of affairs in 1867. The outturn of rice per acre (vide paragraph 100 of the report) is, on an average, lower than that assumed for Bengal in the statements of outturn of crops issued by the Director of Land The average holding is only 4.2 acres. In the Palamau Government estate, according to the figures given in the last annual report of the Director of Land Records, the average size of the holding is 7.2 acres for resident occupancy raivats. In the estate of the Srinagar-Banaili Raj, scattered over the Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea, Sonthal Parganas, and Malda districts, the average size of a holding in the three former districts was over 5 acres for settled raiyats. In the Muzaffarpur experimental settlement it was found that each settled raiyat held on an average 3 acres, while in Champaran the average holding is over 4 acres. It is true that the holdings in the Kolhan estate are larger than in Orissa, Midnapore, and Eastern Bengal, but it was to be expected that where the opportunities of extending cultivation were comparatively unrestricted, as in the Kolhan estate, the holdings would have been larger than they are found to be. They are probably limited by the difficulties of cultivation and the want of irrigation. At present only one-fifth of the cultivated area is protected by irrigation. On the other hand, the indigenous tenantry enjoy the great boons of free grazing, use of waste land, access to the protected forest, and so far, and to some extent, free forestry, all of which must inevitably be curtailed by the extension of careful and irrigated cultivation, and what is generally considered the improvement of an estate.

10. Care has been taken to preserve the primitive organization of the Kols and the offices of Manki and Munda, while the pargana accountants called tahsildars in Kolhan, who were constituted in 1867, have been maintained. They are paid by commission on the rentals, and the rate of commission has not been altered, although the rise in the rents must greatly increase the emoluments of these officers. The plan adopted to keep out foreign settlers is by assessing their lands at double rates and by formally forbidding any transfer of lands and the settlement of abandoned lands with foreigners. The experience of the Kolhan estate, as well as of the Damin-i-koh, shows that it is impossible to altogether exclude these Dikhus or immigrants of different race, but probably the most efficacious means for keeping their numbers down is that followed in both these estates of penalizing their recognized settlements, and where they are not recognized, conceding them no rights in land and treating them as trespassors. The number of foreigners in 1867 was 1,579. These residents have increased to 5,643, and 10,712 new foreigners have, during the last 30 years, settled in the estates, both the Mankis and Mundas conniving at these settlements. The rules forbidding transfers of holdings by gift, sale, or mortgage and the settlement of lands with foreigners represent the distinctive local policy. Figures are given in paragraphs 135 and 136 of the report showing the number of sales and mortgages which have taken place since the settlement of 1867. The sale of 611 entire holdings is recorded. This is less than 2 per cent. of the total number of holdings. In about 4 per cent. parts of holdings were sold, and in 4.2 per cent. parts of holdings were

mortgaged. A remarkable feature is that there is as yet no subletting of In the Sonthal Parganas the introduction of this practice was holdings. checked by the rule that no rent at a higher rate than the settlement recorded rent could be recovered in courts. These figures show that while it should not be difficult to maintain the exclusive character of this estate, with little danger of the people generally falling into the hands of foreign money-lenders, never-theless the practices to be guarded against have begun, and are in some vogue, and will require the constant vigilance of the local officers, especially now that the indigenous chiefs and heads have begun to forget their tribal allegiance, and are in some instances corrupted into conniving at them. In this connection the quotation given in paragraph 129 of Mr. Craven's report, showing why no practice of transferability of holdings existed among the Ho peasantry is of particular interest. "A Ho cannot dispose of his lands as he chooses. The land does not belong to him; it is hereditary, inalienable, and must descend to his sons and sons' sons; and if a Ho has not direct male issue, the land goes to his brother or next of kin; and if no kith or kin, to the village community represented by the Munda." The same could have been said of the Sonthals at large till a few years ago, as it still can be said for the Sonthals of the Damin-i-koh, where it is a rule of the settlement. How far it belongs to the history of other tracts and races among whom, if it ever was part of their history, it is now ancient history, may be a matter for conjecture, but the existence of the idea is the answer to the theory advanced for Boursel that whenever rejects rights had

one answer to the theory advanced for Bengal, that wherever raiyati rights had any value, they must, from that facts alone, have been transferable.

11. In paragraph 123 of his report Mr. Craven mentions that he has inserted a clause in the pattas of the Mankis and Mundas forbidding eviction. except by order of the Deputy Commissioner or of a competent court, and that there may only be eviction for non-payment of rent. Section 25 of Regulation II of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Rent Regulation) confines the power to the Deputy Commissioner (subject to the usual chain of control), and leaves his discretion in exercising it unfettered, and that discretion can also be used on police and political considerations. It seems better that the Deputy Commissioner should be able to turn out a Dikhu raiyat who has been proved to have become deservedly obnoxious or troublesome to the community or an incendiary or a conspirator, than that the Ho should take the law into their own hands in such a case, and it is a question if the provision in the Sonthal Parganas law is not a better one than Mr. Craven's imitation of it.

12. As regards the very important question of the protected forests, the Board await the report promised by the Commissioner in paragraph 13 of his Mr. Craven discusses the subject on the basis of his long experience in the Sonthal Parganas, where large trees and fruit-bearing trees are effectually protected from being cut. The Board are not aware of any system of managing protected forests by Revenue officers, which has been very successful either in obtaining the revenue which the forest should yield, or in saving the small wood used for building, domestic, and agricultural purposes and The plan disfor fuel from destruction which is ultimately complete. cussed by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bompas, at the end of paragraph 6 of his report is that which has been most often advocated, but the Board do

not know if it has ever been fully tried.

13. As regards the maintenance of records, referred to in paragraph 8 of the Commissioner's letter, the Board have for some time been awaiting the Commissioner's proposals. In noticing the matter, he has left out the accountants called tahsildars whom Dr. Hayes organized in 1867. In a tract of country in which alienation and even mortgages are strictly forbidden, while, on the other hand, evictions are placed under the closest restrictions, as also are partitions, it is plain that the objects for which the records would be maintained would be different from those which are ordinarily in view. With the rules observed, the only changes would be by succession, and the chief object of Reening up the records would be to see that the prohibitions were observed. This is, as far as the Board are aware, a new and theoretical reason, and considering that the settlement is for 20 years, it does not seem worth while to organize thousesome and expensive system for objects which would be gained by the new settlement. The pargana tahsildars could help in maintaining the records, but would not be able to do so single-handed.

14. The report is furnished with full statistical tables. In one or two places Mr. Craven has used bighas instead of acres, as in paragraphs 105. and 239. He has also omitted to explain native terms, as in paragraphs 6 and 57. A full account of the Sáráks or Sráwak, who at one time were the

civilized colonists and settlers in the tract now known as the Kolhan, is given in Mr. Risley's Tribes and Castes of Bengal. A remnant of these people still clings to the vicinity, and, in the Southal Parganas, notwithstanding their Aryan features and fair skins, they are regarded as a criminal tribe.

- 15. With regard to the delay in framing the form of the record of rights and of the pattas and kabuliyats, referred to in paragraph 219 of the Settlement Officer's report, I am to explain that these were under the consideration of the Board last year, and in September, when it was proposed to make the Mankis responsible for the maintenance of the records, it was found necessary to add to the form. The new form has only recently been received from the Commissioner.
- The only remaining matter to notice is Mr. Craven's recommendation to regulate the Ho Maghi festival noticed in paragraph 5 of the Commissioner's letter. The subject only falls within the scope of a report on the settlement of land revenue, so far as it relates to the economic condition of the rentpayers, and it does so in the present case to a considerable extent. measure, which the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner criticise on theoretical grounds, notwithstanding Mr. Craven's long experience of its successful working, has been carried on for a much longer period than he supposes. It was instituted by Sir Richard Temple in 1876 on the advice of the old Sonthal officers of the time, and has proved a far greater success than even they anticipated. The orders which restrict their harvest festival, called Bandhna or Sohorai, to a period in the year annually fixed beforehand by the Deputy Commissioner in consultation with their elders, have long been regarded as morally binding like the prohibitions against stealing cattle or crops, and in quite a different light from such prohibitory orders as those directed against cutting wood or hunting or fishing in the forests or persecuting witches. Even in the troubles of 1881, which prevailed throughout the period over which the Bandhna used to spread, these orders were obeyed, and there can be few instances in which waste, drunkenness, and succeeding misery have been more successfully averted by a simple order than this. It is true that the Ho are regarded as more formidable than their near kinsmen, the Hor, who, since their migration from Singhbhum within this century, have come to be known as Sonthals, but the history of both races shows that they are not more excitable or more turbulent. Their claim to greater prowess rests on the facts that they have never been subject to zamindars; that among the Kol races they are known as the Larhka or warrior, and that in 1836 they resisted cavalry in the open. Mr. Craven's proposal should not be summarily discarded till the opinions of the Mankis and selected Mundas have been ascertained.
- 17. The remarks made by the Commissioner in paragraph 15 of his letter of the 29th November 1897 are correct. The Deputy Commissioner explains that the words "bad" and "bera" in paragraph 11 of his letter of the 27th July 1897 should be transposed. Adverting to paragraph 227 of the final report and paragraph 18 of the Commissioner's letter, it has since been reported that the net Government revenue amounts to Rs. 1,27,528-6-3. The difference between this amount and that formerly reported is due to a mistake in checking the settlement khasra of mauza Jamdi in Bor Pir shown in Appendix A, page xxix of the final report.
- 18. Mr. Craven has achieved the unique distinction of completing the survey and settlement of the Kolhan estate within the estimated time and at less than the estimated expense. The total cost of the proceedings for survey and settlement was Rs. 1,88,254, or 3 annas 4½ pies per acre, and the expenditure will be recovered by the increase of revenue in less than two years. The Board desire to invite the attention of the Government to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Craven. They desire also to bring to the favourable notice of Government the good work done by the Assistant Settlement Officers mentioned in paragraphs 266 and 267 of the final report.

I have the honour to be, SIR,

Your most ebedient servant,

E. W. COLLIN,
Offg. Secretary.

From-A. Forbes, Esq., c.s.i., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, To-The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.

I HAVE the honour to submit in original the final report No. 360, dated the 15th June 1897, with Appendices, on the settlement of the Government Estate Kolhan in Singhbhum, together with a copy of the Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 515R., dated the 27th

July 1897, forwarding the same.

2. The report submitted by Mr. Craven is so full and exhaustive that there is very little to add to it. The following remarks may, however, be made.

3. Paragraph 78 of the report.—This paragraph shows that when the settlement of 1867 was concluded there were only some 1,579 foreign cultivators in the Kolhan, but the number of this class of cultivators has now increased tenfold, i.e., to 15,755, and that of this number only 5,643 are the heirs and representatives of the 1,579 old cultivators. There are thus 10,112 foreign cultivators who have obtained a footing in the estate during the last thirty years. Some of these have, no doubt, settled in the estate owing to the village Mundas or the pir Mankis having improperly ignored the rights of the resident Hos to the settlement of deserted holdings, but the majority appear to have settled with a view to reclaim waste lands. Mr. Bompas thinks that in the matter of reclamation of waste lands these foreign oultivators are much more energetic than the Hos.

4. Paragraph 81 of the report.—In this paragraph Mr. Craven speaks of the general loss of confidence out the part of the Ho cultivators in their village headmen (Mundas and Mankis), the result of increased and freer contact with outsiders. This is certainly a matter

for regret, but it is difficult to suggest a remedy.

8. Paragraph 88 of the report.—Here Mr. Craven suggests an interference with the costom of the people in regard to the celebration of their annual Bandhna or Maghi festival, as has been done in the case of the Sonthals of the Sonthal Parganas. Mr. Bompas does not approve of this. He is more inclined to limit the price of brides than to interfere with a long established festival. Apart from the reasons assigned by Mr. Bompas why this festival should not be interfered with, there is the fact of the Singhbhum Hos being a very excitable people, and I think that it will probably be better to rely upon the effects of the civilizing influences now at work than to do anything which would tend to exasperate this naturally turbulent race of aborigines. It is a subject of general remark that the people pay much greater attention to decency in the matter of clothing than formerly, and it seems not unlikely that the same feeling will lead them in time to greater moderation in other matters affecting public morality.

6. Paragraph 93 of the report.—In this paragraph Mr. Craven has given a statement showing the increase in the area of "bad" and "bera" lands under cultivation during the last thirty years in the 26 pirs which have been brought under resettlement. This statement shows that the total area of "bad" and "bera" lands under cultivation has risen from 82,427 to 194,738 9 acres, or an increase of 136 3 per cent., while the gross increase in the assessed area, including "gora" lands, which were left unassessed in the previous settlement, is 307 3 per cent. There is nothing to show what the exact quantity of the "gora" lands was at the time of the last settlement, so it is not possible to say to what extent "gora" lands have increased during

the last thirty years.

7. Paragraph 93 of the report.—This paragraph shows that out of 943 bandhs or irrigation reservoirs in the estate, no fewer than 661, or over 70 per cent., have been constructed by the raiyats, and only 78, or about 8.2 per cent., by Government. There are 204 old bandhe existing in the estate, and these are said to have been constructed by a race of Sarakhs, who apparently lived in the Kolhan before the Hos came to occupy it. These Sarakhs appear to have now disappeared from the country, as no mention of them is made in paragraphs 70 to 78 of the report. The large amount of labour, and probably of capital also, spent by the raivats in the construction of bandhs and irrigation reservoirs amply justifies the

low assessment of rent in the present settlement.

8. Paragraphs. 121 and 125 of the report and the latter part of paragraph 4 of Mr. Bompar' remarks.—The right of reclaiming waste lands seems to vest in the resident cultivating raiyats, and not in foreigners, who can have no footing in any village in the Kolhan without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner. Foreigners should be kept out as a rule, and none should be allowed to have a footing in any village where there is not extensive room for increasing cultivation. Mr. Bompas is opposed to the recording of extensions of cultivation, and he seems to be further of opinion that a complete register of mutations need not be kept. I am inclined, however, to think that if a special agency for the registration of mutations be employed, the same agency should be utilized for the registration of new reclamations. One obvious result of this will be the prevention of future disputes. Even if there be no special agency for the registration of mutations, and, as suggested by the Board, the village Mundas and pir Mankis be utilized respectively as patwaris and supervising circle officers, there seems no reason why their services might not be utilized in the recording of new lands. It would be to the interest of both Mundas and Mankis to do this properly, for, after allowing the raiyate to hold the newly reclaimed lands rent-free for a reasonable period, it is proposed

to allow the Mundas and Mankis to assess them, and to divide equally the new rent so assessed between themselves till the next settlement. At the same time, I should here mention that in a report I have lately received from Mr. Bompas that officer submits that the Mundas and Mankis are mostly illiterate and quite unable to perform the proposed duties. I have told the Deputy Commissioner that I will go into this matter with him during my visit next month to Chaibassa, and I will address the Board separately on the subject.

9. Paragraph 127 of the report.—In the provious settlement "gora" lands were not assessed, and no raiyat had any right to exclusive possession of any particular "gora" lands, but with the increase in the demand for lands the custom by which every settled raiyat had the right of cultivating a certain portion of the "gora" lands of a village seems to have died out, and now the same raiyats are in exclusive possession of the same lands, and this has been

the case for some years past. Under the circumstances the Settlement Officer seems to have acted rightly in settling the "gora" lands with the parties in actual possession.

10. Paragraph 129 of the report and paragraph 5 of Mr. Bompas' remarks.—In paragraph 21(b) of the record of rights as finally approved by Government it has been provided that, if in any instance a holding of less than seven local bighas is formed as the result of private partition, the original holding will be resourceable for the whole record. the result of private partition, the original holding will be responsible for the whole rent.

11. Paragraph 135 of the report.—This paragraph shows that there have been 1,863 cases in which holdings either in their entirety or in part have been transferred, and that out of these in no fewer than 878, or about 47 per cent., the transfers have been made in favour of foreigners. The consideration in most cases is said to be altogether inadequate, and is in Mr. Craven's opinion conclusive proof of the fact that the ordinary Ho of Singhbhum is quite incapable of looking after his own interests, and of the need he stands in of protection against foreigners. This will now be secured, for, in the present settlement, it has been ruled that holdings are not transferable without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. Further, the village headmen are, under penalty of fine, and after repeated negligence of dismissal, bound to report to the Deputy Commissioner all such transfers immediately after they are made, and no foreigner who is not a resident raiyat can, without the Depaty Com-

missioner's permission, cultivate land in a Kol village.

12. Paragraph 136 of the report.—This paragraph shows that there have been 1,405 cases in which portions of holdings have been mortgaged, and of these no fewer than 693 have been mortgaged in favour of foreigners. The transactions are said to have almost invariably been verbal, so that disputes regarding them were numerous. It is, however, satisfactory to note that 1,010 of these disputes have been amicably settled, the lands having been restored to the mortgagors. The number of sub-raiyati holdings is remarkably few, being only 66.

13. Paragraphs 143 to 149 of Mr. Craven's report and paragraphs 6 to 8 of Mr. Bompas' remarks.—Mr. Bompas says that except in the neighbourhood of the reserved forests, where the forest officers have attempted to enforce the protected forest rules published by the Government, these rules have been a dead letter, and that, as a matter of fact, they are unworkable. I regret very much that this subject (of protected forests) is new to me, and until I have been able to look into the question thoroughly (as I hope in my approaching visit to Singhbhum to do) I shall not feel qualified to express any decided opinion. I will, therefore, ask permission to reserve my remarks under this head for the present.

14. Paragraph 10 of Mr. Bompas' remarks. - I am asking the Deputy Commissioner to submit definite proposals regarding works of improvement and the arrangements which

should be made for their supervision when under construction.

15. Paragraph 11 of Mr. Bompas' | remarks. — Either the outturn of the 'bad' or of the 'bera' lands as given by Mr. Bompas would appear to be wrong. The 'bera' lands held by a raiyat are, on an average, said to be three times the area of the 'tad' lands, the proportion being 1.8 to .6 acres, and though the 'bad' lands are admittedly of an inferior quality to that of the 'bera' lands, the outturn of the 'bera' lands does not come up to even double that of the 'bad' land in his holding. I am asking the Deputy Commissioner to explain

16. Paragraphs 216 of the report.—This paragraph shows that in the 911 villages brought under the resettlement operations, the total area of cultivated lands has been found to be 335,735 acres, while that of the uncultivated lands is 562,686 acres, making a total of 898,371 acres, equivalent to 1,403.7 square miles. The number of plots has been found to be

1,373,974, and the number of holdings 79,731.

17. Paragraphs 223 and 224 of the report.—These paragraphs show that the gross rental assessed in the settlement amounts to Rs. 1,77,300 (in round figures), out of which Rs. 1,63,762 represents rents assessed on the Kol tenants and old recorded Diku (foreigner) raiyats, Rs. 13,073 rents assessed on new Diku settlers, and Rs. 465 rents assessed on non-cultivating foreigners occupying homostead lands. Again, out of the gross assessment of Rs. 1,77,300, Rs. 1,41,251 represents rents payable by Kol occupancy raiyats, Rs. 19,094 rents payable by Diku occupancy raiyats, Rs. 6,693 rents payable by non-occupancy Kol raiyats, and Rs. 9,797 by Diku non-occupancy raiyats, and Rs. 465 rents paid by non-occupancy Diku raiyats occupying homestead lands. The average incidence of assessment is even less than

8 annas 6 pies per acre, which certainly seems very moderate.

18. Faragraph 238 of the report.—This paragraph shows the percentage of increase in the gross revenue assessed at each previous settlement as compared with that of the one immediately preceding as the percentage of the increase in the present settlement as compared with that of the immediately preceding one. In all previous settlements the increase was largely due to the increase in the rates, but in the settlement just concluded the increase is mainly due to the increase in the area under cultivation, while a portion of it is also due (1) to the assessment for the first time of the 'gora' or uplands, (2) to the enhancement of the rates assessed on lands held by Dikus or foreigners, and (3) to the assessment of homestead lands held by non-cultivating foreigners.

		$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$.
The increase from extension of cultivation amounts to	•••	88,389
That from assessment of gora lands to	TO!!	17,081
That from enhancement of rates on lands held by		A 20A
foreigners to and that from assessment of homestead lands held by	non-oulti-	6,536
vating foreigners to	1011-011111-	465
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Total	•••	1,12,471

When submitting proposals for the re-settlement of the Kolhan, Mr. Grimley, in para-

graph 16 of his No. 299R., dated the 6th May 1894, wrote as follows:—

"I, however, doubt whether we can reasonably expect such a large increase in the assessable area, though I think that an increase of 50 per cent. on the area assessed by Dr. Hayes may safely be anticipated. With such an increase in the assessable area coupled with an increase of 2 annas per bigha or 6 annas per acre (which is equivalent to an increase of 50 per cent. on the current rates) which the Mankis, Mundas and representative raises voluntarily offered in the conference held by the Deputy Commissioner, a net revenue of Rs. 99,978 may be safely expected in the coming settlement even if there be no reduction made in the existing rates of commission paid to the Mankis, Mundas and village accountants." Paragraph 227 of the report, however, shows that instead of a net revenue of Rs. 99,978 estimated by Mr. Grimley, a net revenue of Rs. 1,27,656 has been secured, and this without having recourse to the enhancement of rates recommended by him, a result which must be considered as eminently satisfactory.

17. Before addressing the Board further on the questions of Forest Policy referred to in paragraphs 6 to 8 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter and paragraphs 143 to 149 of Mr. Craven's report, I beg that I may be favoured with printed copies of the report and the

covering letters.

No. 515R., dated Chaibassa, the 27th July 1897.

From—C. H. Bompas, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, Ranchi.

I have the honour to forward herewith the final report, with appendices of the Kolhan

settlement operations.

2. The general result of the operations goes to show that the resettlement came now too soon. The increase in the cultivated area (bad and bera lands) had amounted to 136 per cent., or 175 square miles, from which Government was gotting no revenue, and while the population as a whole had doubled, the number of foreign cultivators had increased from 1,579 to 15,755, or ten-fold. In the interest of Government and of the aboriginal inhabitants, it was high time that there should be a settlement of revenue and a record of rights.

3. The statement in paragraph 5 of the report shows that the estate now consists

roughly of-

toultivated lands.
culturable lands.
Unculturable lands.
Unculturable lands.

There is thus still ample room for the extension of cultivation.

- 4. The fact that the heirs of the 1,579 foreign raiyats now number 5,643 would seem to show their greater energy in extending cultivation than the Kols, and the incursion of 10,000 additional foreigners shows that steps were needed to prevent the ousting of the Kols from their ancestral lands. It must not, however, be supposed that the majority of these foreigners hold land which was formerly in the possession of Kols: to a great extent they have opened out new land. It remains to be seen how the present office staff will be able to cope with the work of recording transfers and dealing with applications of foreigners to cultivate waste lands: it has not yet been decided whether any attempt is to be made to record all extensions of sufficient. But apparently this will not be done: nor is a complete register of mutations to be kept: no attempt will, be made to carry out the counsel of perfection discussed in the correspondence forwarded with your memorandum No. 194L.R., dated the 9th May 1896, viz., making a resettlement entirely from the papers extant in the office.
- 5. As our mutation records will not obviate the necessity of a resurvey, and as we do not deal with the raiyats directly, the object of recording mutations is apparently chiefly to obviate disputes and to facilitate their settlement when they arise. I have already reported in my letter No. 414R., dated 10th July 1896, how in my opinion the decision not to record particulars of partitions—for hardly ever will the subdivision of a holding amount to 7 bighas—will destroy the utility of our records in this respect. An incidental advantage

of recording full particulars of partitions would be that the law would become systematized. An instance of the present uncertainty is the statement of Dr. Manook mentioned in paragraph 129 of the report, that the eldest son gets a double share of the land: so far from this being the usual practice, it is quite the exception; but where there are two wives, the sons of the first wife may get more than those of the second. In dividing moveable property the unmarried son gets a double share to provide for the expenses of his marriage, and sometimes on this account the panchayet might give him an extra piece of land. The rights of the unmarried daughters also are uncertain, if they equal the sons in number, each son may take one to support, but if they all live with one brother, he will get extra land for their support, and then the question arises whether he is entitled to retain this after their death. I hope to find time to draw up a definite set of rules on these and other points and get the Mankis to agree to them. At present the panchayet decides each case on its merits, and when disputes arise the courts often have no fixed rule to guide them.

6. Almost the most important point arising out of the settlement is the question of the management of the protected forests. The present Protected Forest Rules have been a dead letter except in the neighbourhood of the reserved forests, where the Forest officers have attempted to enforce them. They were indeed unworkable. The idea of village forests is foreign to the Kolhan: the Mankis' circle is the unit in all such matters. On this ground I arranged with Mr. Craven to demarcate the present blocks so that they can be allotted to Mankis and not to villages. Again, to tell a Kol that he may not cut trees under 2 feet 6 inches in girth at 4 feet from the ground conveys no meaning to him: it is also certain that unless supervised he will, if allowed to cut at all, cut the sort of wood he wants; but he does not usually want trees of the lawful size: he wants to roof his house and fence his garden and light his fire, and for this he needs 2 or 3-inch rollers and he will take them, if allowed to take anything, unless trees are marked for outting: there was again the question of extending cultivation, forbidden by the rules, but guaranteed to him by his patta. Many of these difficulties will now cease; but it will have to be decided whether the protected blocks are to be placed in the care of the Mankis; if so the Mankis should be directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner, the blocks being annually inspected by the Forest officers. might work if the blocks were subdivided into coupes, unrestricted cutting being allowed in a certain area which would then be closed completely for a term of years: the alternative would be to leave the management entirely to the Forest Department, employ a sufficient subordinate staff and allow only the felling of marked trees.

7. In paragraph 149 the Settlement Officer raised the question of the trees in the villages in which there is no protected forest. Mahua, asan, mango and similar trees should certainly not be cut and custom would support such a prohibition. But this is not sufficient: there are 177 square miles of hills and jungles (non-culturable) to which the Protected Forest Rules will not apply: much of this is bare and useless though capable of supporting trees. I believe that the best course in the interests of the people would be to recognize private rights on jungle on such lands. Government has not the staff to see to the preservation or rearing of little patches of jungle on isolated tungris; on the other hand, Mundas or villagers are willing to do so if they get the benefit of it. Claims indeed are frequently made to the owner-ship of such patches of jungle on the ground that the claimant has preserved or reared it. Such claims are now held to be barred by the Protected Forest Rules. I think that they should be recognized; by this means there would at any rate be wood in the country, even if in private hands; and the climate of the country would be improved, a very important

consideration.

8. The position of the 359 villages belonging to the 32 Mankis who have no protected forests will also have to be considered. Many of them are included in the list of "right holding" villages given in paragraph 141. Similar rights in the reserved forest will, I think, have to be given to those villages not now enjoying them.

9. There are a few minor points and suggestions of Mr. Craven's which call for

notice:-

(a) The table of temperature in paragraph 12 gives apparently mean temperatures except for the year 1896-97.

(b) The table of exports in paragraph 57 is mainly guess work. No separate figure

are available for the Kolhan.

(c) The suggestion in paragraph 73 that no tanti should be a dakua or tahsildar has

my approval.

(d) I am not inclined, as suggested by Mr. Craven in paragraph 88, to interfere with the mageeparab; though there is no doubt a great deal of pachwai drinking and a great deal of license, there is none of the open and flagrant indecency mentioned by Colonei Dalton. 1 am not at all sure that it would be an improvement to have one short and sharp festival with the whole population drunk together. As it is, though the festival goes on, in one village or another for a month and-a-half, it stands to reason that neither the pocket nor the constitu-tion of the average man allows him to be drunk during the whole of this time. Nor is the maghee without compensating advantages: it is the great time for runaway matches; which are really a social necessity owing to the excessive bride price demanded by parents. A far more popular interference would be for us to ha a limit to the bride price. I already decree only moderate sums when cases come into court, but all the Mankis agree that the only way to stop the proof. the practice would be to fine parents taking an excessive price.

10. A great deal of useful information about the estate has now been collected, and we should make it the basis of a more efficient management of the estate. For an estate of this size there should be a definite scheme of works of improvement to be gradually carried out during a course of years. At present everything is haphazard, and our arrangements for professional supervision are represented by a grant of Rs. 5 a month to the Road cess sub-overseer. Similarly, we should form some fixed plan as to the improvements which it is desirable to introduce into the agriculture of the estate. Isolated experiments are of little use. Probably the encouragement of lac cultivation and of the planting of bamboo about villages are desirable objects to pursue.

11. A rough idea of the condition of the people may be formed by calculating the gross profit of an average raiyat. He has a holding of 4.2 acres consisting of 6 bad, 1.8

bera, and 1.8 gora; if he grows rice on the whole of this his outturn will be-

13.2 maunds. Bad Rera 25.2 " Gora 16.2 Total **54·6**

Deducting 9 maunds for seed, he has about 45 maunds of rice to support a family of 51

persons, or with paddy at two rupees a maund Rs. 90.

12. Although the final report is submitted the settlement is not yet complete. record of rights has not yet been finally approved, and pattas have not been distributed. question of the imposition of dak-cess (vide my letter No. 645R., dated the 14th September 1896) is still pending. It needs speedy decision, as otherwise the zamindari dák cannot be carried on during the present year. It is very desirable that there should be an extension of the dak lines in the Kolhan, so that the Mankis might be in closer communication with the Deputy Commissioner.

The question of the appointment of a special establishment to record mutations and generally assist the Mankis (vide my letter No. 863R., dated 9th December 1896) is also awaiting orders. Early orders are needed for the disposal of the furniture and tents men-

tioned in paragraph 262, as I have no proper accommodation for them.

13. In conclusion I would heartily endorse the commendation bestowed by Mr. Craven on the two Assistant Settlement Officers. During the last season they had practically sole charge of the work, and their services, I think, demand recognition.

As regards Mr. Craven himself, no officer more suited for the work could have been found. His experience in the Sonthal Parganas enabled him to quickly understand the local conditions. He won the confidence of the people, and made them do an immense amount of work for him. Owing to his firmness and tact he experienced no opposition throughout the proceedings. The simple statement that "the field operations closed at the end of May" implies an amount of work carried on in solitude and discomfort which can best be appreciated by those who know the climate of Singhbhum, and there are few men of Mr. Craven's age who could have stood the physical strain of field work in the hot weather. The boundary disputes carried him into the most hilly tracts, where his energy soon wore out the gentlemer. with whom he was working.

FINAL REPORT

SETTLEMENT, KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE, SINGHBHUM.

सन्यमेव जयते

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No. 360, dated Chaibassa, the 15th June 1897.

From-J. A. CRAVEN, Esq., Settlement Officer, Kolhan Government Estate, Singhbhum,

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum.

I have the honour to submit the completion report of the settlement of the Kolhan Government estate, district Singhbhum.

PART I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

CHAPTER 1.

Boundaries and Areas.

Boundaries.

2. The Kolhan Government estate is situated in the district of Singhbhum, between the parallels of 21°-58' and 22°-43' north latitude, and between the meridians 85°-2' and 86°-5' east longitude.
3. It is bounded on the-

North—By the Seraikela and Kharsawan Political States.

South—By the Keonjhur and Mchurbhanj Tributary States.

East—By the Kharkai river and Mohurbhanj.

West-By the Gangpur Political State and the zamindaries of Anandpur and Porahat.

Area.

4. The area of the Kolban Government estate is 1,954.91 square miles, out of which 531 square miles are included within the Government reserve forests. In the present settlement 211.63 square miles have been excluded from the village areas and formed into blocks of protected forests.

5. The subjoined statement shows the classification of the lands comprising the estate.

Serial.	Description of lands.	Area in acres.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of each class of land.
1	2 सदामे	न जय	4	5
1	Cultivated lands	335,735	524.58	26.83
2	Culturable.			·
(a) (b) (c)	New fallow Old fullow Scrub jungle	8,332 81,809 198,028	13:63 127:81 309:42	0.666 6.537 15.827
	Total	288,169	450.26	23 03
3	Non-culturalle.			
(a) (b) (c) (d) (c) (f)	Sites of houses ,, of temples Bandhs and tanks Roads Rivers Hills and jungles	5,635 15 1,815 4,398 13,763 118,391	8·82 0·02 2·92 6·80 21·50 177·17	0.452 0.001 0.150 0.348 1.099 9.060
	Total	139,017	217.23	11:11
1	GRAND TOTAL	762,921	1192.07	60 97
4	Protected forest	135,450	211.63	10.83
	Total area under settlement	898,371	1403.70	71.80
5	Total area of the lakhiraj villages and the Munici- pality	12,928	20-21	1.038
6	Government reserve forests	339,840	531.00	27.167
	Total area of the estate	1,251,139	1964-91	100-

CHAPTER 2.

Physical features.

(1) General.

6. The Kolhan is an elevated plateau, varying in elevation above sea level from 750 feet in the neighbourhood of Chaibassa to upwards of 1,000 feet on the south. There is much variety of feature in the estate. On the north and north-east, comprising the Asantoli, Adjudhia, Chainpur, Sida, Lota Rajabasa, Chiru and Cherai pirs, and part of Gumra pir, the country is for the greater part open and gently undulating. It is covered with numerous prosperous villages, and is well cultivated. Low isolated rocks lie scattered over this portion of the estate, but there is hardly a trace of jungle. The depressions lying between the successive ridges of the surface are invariably cultivated with rice crops and the uplands with coreals, pulses, or oilseeds. This part of the estate is drained by the Sanjai, the Roro, and the Kharkai, and several other smaller streams, all which are everywhere for-lable during the greater part of the year. The southern portion of the estate, comprising the southern part of Bor pir and south-western part of Aola pir, is flat open country, almost devoid of hills, thickly populated and well cultivated, the soil in this part of the country being richer than elsewhere. It is drained by the Kangira and the Baitarni rivers. The south-eastern part, comprising the eastern parts of Aola and Lalgarh pirs, is very rocky, and is covered with jungle. A mass of hill ranges occupies the east of Lalgarh pirs, is open and undulating, and is well cultivated. A range of hills known as the Singhasan hills in the south-west part of Thoi pir, and another range of hills known as the Singhasan hills in the south-west part of Thoi pir, and another range of hills known as the Singhasan hills in the south-west part of Thoi pir, and another range of hills known as the south-western parts of the estate, comprising the whole of Jamda, Rengra, Rela, Latua and Saranda pirs, the southern parts of Kuldiha, Kainua and Golkera pirs, the western parts of Borkela and Gumra pirs and the northern parts of Bontoria and Kotgarh pirs are

(2) Soil.

7. It has already been remarked that the surface of the greater portion of the estate is composed of undulating ridges between which the drainage runs off to join the large streams. The hollows that lie between the undulations are generally full of rich alluvial soil, into which abundant vegetable mould has been washed; but the crests of the rilges are as a rule very poor, the soil being hard, dry, ferruginous gravel. During the hot weather the dry red soil and the scarcity of trees in the open parts of the estate give to it a scorched appearance. The lands on the banks of the larger rivers which traverse the estate are subject to periodical inundations, when they receive rich alluvial deposits which make them well suited for growing rabi crops.

(3) Hill system.

8. The most important hills in the estate are the Saranda hills; these rise to a height of 3 500 feet, and entirely occupy the south-western part of the estate; they extend in a southerly direction towards Cuttack and in a north-easterly direction as far as the Adjudhia and Chainpur pirs. A conspicuous spur of the Saranda mass of hills stretches out towards Chaibassa, and culminates in the peak of Angarbari, 2,137 feet high; while 12 miles to the south-west of the station the hill Marmarai rises to a height of 1,861 feet. For the most part these hills are covered with forest. The other important hills in the estate are the range that forms the boundary between the Kolhan and Mohurbhanj, which attains to a height of 1,833 feet; the range between Bhorbhoria and Lalgarh pirs, and the Singhasan range in Thoi pir; the heights of these hills have not been ascertained. The isolated peak Hindu in Chiru pir attains a height of 956 feet.

(4) River system.

- 9. The largest and most important of the Kolhan rivers are mentioned below:-
 - (1) The Koel river rises on the plateau of Chota Nagpur proper, a few miles to the west of Ranchi. After passing off the plateau near Belsiangarh it comes in contact with the Kolhan estate near village Potania in Saranda pir, where it receives the South Karo river. Further down near the lakhiraj village Monoharpur it receives the water of the Koina. It leaves the estate near station Jeraikela, on the Bengal-Nagpur line, after forming the boundary between the Koltan and Gangpur and Anandpur estates for a length of 14 miles.

Kollan and Gangpur and Anandpur estates for a length of 14 miles.

(2) The South Karo river rises in the Political State of Gangpur, crosses the northwest corner of Keonjhar, then turns north, draining parts of Saranda and the high plateau to the east, and finally falls into the Koel near village Potania after a course of 37 miles in the estate. It has several insignificant tributaries

(3) The Koina river rises in the hills of Saranda pir and after traversing a course of 29 miles through the reserve forests empties itself into the Koel near lakhiraj

village Monharpur.

(4) The Baitarni river rises in the Keonjhar State, and passing through it touches the Kolhan estate near village Bhongaon, on the south-west of Bor pir, and then forms the boundary between the Kolhan and the Keonjhar State for a course of 8 miles. The important village of Jointgarh on the southern extremity of the estate is on this river. There is a fall with a deep natural reservoir in this river about 4 miles to the west of Jointgarh, called "Ram-tirtha," which is considered by the Hindus a sacred bathing place.

(5) The Kangira river rises in the hills and high plateau of Lalgarh pir, and falls into the Baitarni, after traversing a course of about 23 miles in the estate through Lalgarh and Bor pirs. It forms the boundary between the Kolhan and the Mohurbhanj State for a length of 12 miles. Its tributaries are insignificant

streems.

(6) The Deonadi rises in the plateau of the Bontoria pir, and falls into the Karo near the south-east corner of Rela pir, after a course of 35 miles in the estate. Village Jaggarnathpur in Bontoria pir is on the right bank of this river.

(7) The Jamira river is formed of numerous small streams on the north-west of Bor pir, and falls into the Roro, near village Purana Chaibassa, after running a length

of 19 miles.

- (8) The Roro river takes its rise in the hills of Rengra pir, and falls into the Kharkai, near village Khunti in Chiru pir, after running a tortuous course of 36 miles and receiving in its course the waters of several minor streams. The station of Chaibassa is situated on the east bank of this river.
 (9) The Kharkai river rises in the hills and high plateau of the Mohurbhanj State,
- (9) The Kharkai river rises in the hills and high plateau of the Mohurbhanj State, and forms the boundary between the Kolhan and Mohurbhanj for a length of 25 miles. It leaves the estate near village Chamkodaria in Chiru pir.
- (10) The Sanjai river rises in the hills of the Porahat estate, and forms the boundary between the Kolhan and Porahat and Kharsawan estates for a length of 30 miles. It leaves the estate near village Kearchalam in Sidu pir.
- 10. All these rivers are hill-streams fordable throughout the year, except during the rains. The banks are steep and the beds are rocky; in many places they may be seen to have broken through considerable barriers of rock; the currents are rapid and violent during flood. Very little silt is deposited by these rivers; the only places where such deposits are found being in certain parts along the banks of the Sanjai, the Kharkai and the Baitarni.

(5) Olimate.

11. The climate is very dry, and the portions of the estate that are open and free of jungle are healthy almost throughout the year; but the jungle tracts are very malarious, and cannot be entered with safety before the end of November. November, December and January are cool months; towards the end of December it is cold enough to enjoy sitting by a fire. The hot season sets in early in March and continues till the end of June; the heat is then extremely trying. The thermometer frequently marking over 112 in the shade. It marked 117 in the shade in June last year. The rains set in towards the end of June and last till the beginning of October.

(6) Temperature.

12. The following table shows the average maximum and minimum temperatures for the last ten years as observed at the Sadar station of the district:—

YBAR.		MAXIMUM.			М	INIM	_	
		Month.		Temperature.	Month.		Temperature.	Remares.
1		2		3	4		6	8
1887-88 1888-89 1889-90 1890-91 1891-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-95 1895-96 1896-97		May May May April June April April April April		88·0 96·50 93·60 92·75 91·75 96·00 86·9 96·5 93·0 109·0	January December January December January December January December December December December		63.75 68.35 66.75 69.75 57.25 64.00 65.5 66.9 64.2 52.7	(Temperature from April to December 1×96 only was avail- able.)

(7) Rainfall.

13. The subjoined statement shows the average rainfall in the Sadar station of the district during the last ten years:—

	_	700										
Trab.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September,	October.	November.	December,	January.	February.	March.
1	9	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18
1887-88 1888-89 1889-90 1890-91 1891-92 1892-93 1893-94 1894-96 1896-97	0°17 0°13 1°19 0°04 0°09 0°24 0°80 1°21 3°67 0°02	9:08 2:40 1:96 4:26 4:28 2:26 9:38 0:37 0:95 3:60	8°18 3°04 16°18 9°04 3°74 6°47 14°90 8°58 10°98	13:58 12:6 8:79 9:42 9::7 15:67 8:90 13:36 14:33 25:94	11'48 17'25 12'55 3'48 17'36 5'51 10'66 14 98 8'73 15'16	5°52 5°32 2°81 7°18 11°30 13°20 10°02 5°80 4°34 7°87	0.32 0.05 8.84 1.73 1.39 1.89 0.76 8.93 8.23 Nil	Nil 0.65 2.44 Nil 0.48 8.25 0.11 0.59 Nil 1.04	Nil Nil 0'59 Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	0°98 0°21 Nil Nil 0°53 Nil 0°43 0°06	2°13 0°33 Nil 0°80 1°81 6°03 0°57 0°40 Nil 8°13	Nil 0*38 1*08 5*11 Nil 2*74 0*04 0*80 Nil 1*48

CHAPTER 3.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) Railway.

14. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway runs through the estate for a length of 19 miles. Villages Morhatu and Burigora in Golkera pir and Hakamerom, Gonmor, Sonpokhri Ghagra, Jhumsai, Monoharpur lakhiraj, Sunsuna, Raikapat, Domloi and Makranda in Saranda pir are on this railway line. The railway has already done much in the way of opening out the country through which it passes. What was nothing but dense forest a few years ago is now being cleared and brought under cultivation by the influx of non-aboriginal people from the neighbouring States and from Hazaribagh and Chota Nagpur. These people originally attracted as laborers on the railway have now settled down with their families as cultivators in the villages near the line. At present the trade in sleepers and saboi grass provides work for large numbers of laborers, most of whom will eventually take to cultivation and settle in the country.

(2) District Board roads.

15. The following is a list of the roads maintained by the District Board of Singh-bhum:-

		_ <u></u>	33.63	मव जयन		
Serial.	Name of Road.	Length of the road (in miles).	Length of the road in the estate (in miles).	Gravelled or not.	Bridged or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6,	7
1	Chaibassa to Subarnare- kha river.	31	9	Gravelled	Bridged	This road connects Chaibassa with Purulia. Rivers and large nalas are not bridged. A road in- spection bungalow at the 9th mile with a well at village
2	Chaibassa to bend or Kopurnella.	73	5	Ditto	Ditto	Thorse in Chiru pir. This road connects Chaibassa with Midnapore. Rivers and
3	Chaibassa to Jointgarh	36	36	Ditto (10 miles).	Ditto	large nalas are not bridged. Five nalas are unbridged. Two road inspection bungalows, one at Jorapokhar-Gumra pir, and the other at Gamaria Bor pir;
4	Chaibassa to Amda	13	12	Not me- talled.	Ditto	4 masonry wells. One nala is unbridged. One road inspection bungalow at Bhoya-Sidu pir; also a masonry
6	Chakradharpur to Koksinga	51	7	Ditto	Timber	well.
6 7	Chaibassa to Katbari Chaibassa to Purnea	20 7	20 7	Ditto Ditto	culverts. Ditto Not bridged.	

Serial.	Name of Road.	Length of the road (in miles).	Length of the road in the estate in miles.	Gravelled or not.	Bridged or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Chaibassa to Jagarnathpur	24	24	Not metalled.	Not bridged.	
9	Gomaria to Khorbond	8	8	Ditto	Timber culverts.	
10	Khorbond to Majhgaon	8	8	Ditto	Ditto	i
11	Majhgaon to Jointgarh	12	18	Ditto	Ditto	
12	Jagarnathpur to Joint-	11	11	Ditto	Ditto	
13	Jugarnathpur to Jamda	16	16	Ditto	Ditto	
14	Jagarnathpur to Jaipur	6	6	Ditto	Ditto Arched	
15	Chaibassa to Gudri	44	28	Ditto	and timber culverts.	
16	Chaibassa to Chakradhar- pur.	16	18	Gravelled	Bridged	This road connects Chaibassa and the Chakradharpur station on the Bengal-Nagpur line. This is a Public Works Department road, but has recently been transferred to the management of the District Board of Singhbhum. It crosses the Roro and Sanjai rivers. During the last rains the Roro bridge was partially swept away by the violence of the flood. It is understood that the repairs of the bridge will be commenced shortly. There is a road inspection bungalow and a masonry well on this road at Khutpani.

(3) Village Roads.

16. Numerous village roads intersect the estate in all directions, most of them being constructed by the raiyats. The following is a list of some of the principal village roads in the estate:—

Derial.		NAME OF ROAD.		Length of road (in miles).	Metalled or unmetalled.	REMARES
1		2	3	4	5	
! _	From	Purnea (lakhiraj village) in Adjudhia pir	to Bhoya	6	Unmetalled	
1		in Sidu pir.		4	Ditto	
2	. 17	Purnea to Chaibassa	•••	6	Ditto	}
3	31	Chaibassa to Nokahasa in Cherai pir	••• (6	Ditto	}
4	,,	Chaibassa to Asura in Gumra pir	•••	21	Ditto	1
5	11	Chaibassa to Tonto in Rengra pir	•••	6	Ditto	1
6	"	Jacarnathour to Jetia in Bontona pir	•••	2	Ditto	1
7	,,	Jorapokhar to Gura in Gumra pir	***	6	Ditto	1
8	,,	Jointgarh to Bhongaon in Bor pir	***	8	Ditto	1
9	,,	Rotgarh to Danguaposi in Bor pir	•••	•	Ditto	·
0	,,	Monhammeto Salai in Saranda DIT	***	14	Ditto	ì
ĭ	,,	Tontonagar in Thoi pir to Khorbond in L	algarh pir	19	.171110	1
_	\ <i>"</i>	across the Lalgarh hill.		_	Ditto	1
2	, ,	Robeho to Rheristangar in Thoi pir	***	6	Ditto	į
3	i	Kharistangar in Thei pir to Bhorbhoria		8	Ditto	
4	!	Khorbond in Lelgarh pir to Majgaon in Aoi	ıpir	11	Ditto	
5	**	Mashagan to Nagragan in Aola Dir		4		i
16	**	Khorbond in Lalgarh pir to Dumuria in Bor	pir	8	Ditto	İ

All these are fair-weather cart tracks and are maintained by the villagers themselves.

(4) Telegraph Office.

17. Attached to the Chaibassa post-office there is a telegraph office, which is connected with the Chakradharpur Railway Station.

(5) Post Offices.

18. There are sub-post offices at villages Jointgarh in Bor pir, Jagarnathpur in Bontoria pir, and at Monharpur lakhiraj in Saranda pir. These are subordinate to the head office at Chaibassa.

(6) Means of conveyance.

19. The only form of conveyance in the interior of the Kolhan is the sagar eart, the wheels of which are about $2\frac{1}{3}$ feet in diameter, and are of solid wood. Being low and narrow between the wheels, it is well suited for rough work. There are 10,720 of these carts in the estate, the average number in each village being 12.

CHAPTER 4.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PIRS (PARGANAS).

20. The whole estate is divided into 26 pirs, comprising 73 local divisions, each of which is under the control of a Manki, or divisional headman. The following is a brief description of the pirs:—

(1) Asantoli Pir.

21. This pir is situated on the left bank of the Sanjai river, within two miles of the Amda station, on the Bengal-Nagpur line. It is bounded on the north, east and west by the Kharsawan Political State and on the south by the Sanjai river. It consists of three villages under the management of Chokro Manki, comprising 2,445 acres, or 3.8 square miles, the cultivated and uncultivated areas being 1,579 and 866 acres respectively. The country is open and is dotted over with low isolated rocks and small patches of scrub-jungle. The raiyats in this pir get the wood for their requirements from the reserve forests by taking out permits on payment of the prescribed fees. There are six bandhs in this pir, of which two were constructed at the cost of Government. These are used for irrigation. The Ranchi road passes through this pir.

(2) Adjudhia Pir.

22. This pir is bounded on the north by the Sanjai river, on the east by the Sidu pir, on the south by Lota pir, and on the west by Chainpur pir, and the Government reserve forests. It contains 32 villages, which are divided into three Mankiships, Debra Manki holding 8 villages, Bagoon Manki 11 villages, and Saluka Manki 13 villages. It comprises an area of 15,386 acres, or 24·1 square miles. A little more than half the total area is under cultivation, the cultivated and uncultivated areas being respectively 9,324 and 6,057 acres. This pir is seven miles to the north of Chaibassa station. With the exception of the parts contiguous to the reserve forests, the whole of the pir is open country with a comparatively level surface. A good metalled and bridged road from Chaibassa to Chakradharpur traverses this pir; and there is an inspection bungalow half way at Khutpani village. This road has recently been transferred to the control of the District Board of Singhbhum. A portion of the old Ranchi road also passes through this pir. Besides these, there are several fair-weather village roads connecting this with the neighbouring pirs. The lands in this pir are irrigated by 18 bandhs, five of which were constructed at the cost of Government. The raiyats of this pir got wood for their requirements from the reserve forest on payment of a rate of two pice per rupee of the land rent payable by the raiyat to Government.

(3) Sidu Pir.

23. This pir is situated in the northernmost part of the estate. It is bounded on the north by the Kharsawan Political State; on the east by the Seraik-la Political State; on the south by Chiru pir, and on the west by Adjudhia and Asantoli pirs. It comprises 12 villages under the management of Burhansing Manki. The cultivated area is 5,290 acres and the uncultivated area 4,518 acres, the total area being 9,×12 acres, or 15·3 square miles. The low lands are drained by several small streams which flow into the Sanjai. The country slopes generally towards the north, where the Sanjai river forms the natural boundary. The banks of this river are flooded and covered with a rich alluvial deposit during the rainy season. Thus fertilized, these lands are well adapted for rabi cultivation. The road from Chaibassa to Amda station on the Bengal-Nagpur Reilway passes through this pir, the northern limit of which is within two miles of this station. The lands of this pir are irrigated by 15 bandhs, three of which have been constructed by Government. The raiyats get their supplies of timber and fuel from the jungles within the pir itself and from Chiru pir.

(4) Chiru Pir.

24. This pir is bounded on the north by Sidu pir; on the east by the Seraikela Political State; on the south by Cherai and Gumra pir, and on the west by Lota pir. The southern villages of this pir are within six miles of Chaibassa. The pir comprises 18 villages under

the management of Bijai Manki. covering an area of 11,938 acres, or 18.7 square miles, of which 7,312 acres are cultivated and 4,596 acres are uncultivated. One of these villages, viz., Sanchiru, is held lakhiraj by Bijai Manki, its area being 314.2 acres, of which 267.5 acres are cultivated and 46.7 acres are uncultivated. The south eastern portion of this pir is hilly, with a fair growth of jungle. The northern part is more or less open undulating country, dotted with small hillocks. About two miles of the road from Chaibassa to Amda station and seven miles of that from Chaibassa to Seraikela (the chief town of the Seraikela Political State) pass through this pir. There is no other road worth noticing in this pir. The lands are irrigated by 12 bandhs, of which three were constructed by Government, and by three old tanks. The raiyats obtain their supplies of wood from the jungles within the pir itself.

(5) Lota Pir.

25. This is a small pir comprising five villages and is situated to the west of Chiru pir. It is under the management of Bondhu Manki. It is bounded on the north by Adjudhia and Sidu pirs; on the east by Chiru pir, and on the south and west by Rajabasa pir. The southernmost village of this pir is within four miles of Chaibassa station. The area comprised in this pir is 2,702 acres, or 4.25 square miles, of which 2,238 acres are cultivated, and 464 acres are uncultivated. The country is open and flat, and is intersected by only one small stream which flowing northward empties itself in the Sanjai river. The old Chaibassa-Ranchi road crosses the western portion of this pir, while the new road to Seraikela passes near its eastern boundary. There are five bandle in the pir. The raiyats obtain wood for their requirements from the reserve forest on payment of a rate of two pice per rupee of their land rent.

(6) Rajabasa Pir.

26. This pir is bounded on the north and east by Lota pir; on the south by Gumra pir and the Government reserve forests, and on the west by Adjudhia pir. The southern limit of this pir is within three miles of Chaibassa. It is under the management of Debra Manki. It consists of 14 villages with an area of 7,336 acres, or 11.5 square miles, of which 4,731 acres are cultivated and 2,605 acres are uncultivated. Towards the north and northwest of the pir the country bears a close resemblance to the open plains of Adjudhia pir. Towards the south and south-east it is undulating, partially covered with jungle, and dotted with low rocky hills. A portion of the Chaibassa-Chakradharpur road, as also a portion of the old Chaibassa Ranchi road, pass through this pir. There are also several fair-weather cart tracks connecting this with the neighbouring pirs. There are 19 bandhs in this pir, all of which have been constructed by private individuals. The raiyats here also obtain wood for their requirements from the reserve forest on payment of the same rate of fee.

(7) Cherai Pir.

27. This pir is situated to the south of Chiru pir. It is bounded on the north by the Roro river, which separates it from Chiru pir; on the east by the Kharkai river, which is the boundary between the Kolhan and the Seraikela Political State; on the south by the Iligara river, which separates this pir from Thoi pir, and on the west by Gumra pir. This pir comprises 39 villages, of which 6 belong to Sirdar Manki, 7 to Turam Manki, and 26 to Sikur Manki. The area of the pir is 34.6 square miles, or 22,145 acres, of which 15,528 acres are cultivated and 6,617 acres are uncultivated. Besides the 39 revenue-paying villages, there are the following four lakhiraj villages in this pir.

Kursi
 Barkundia
 Murum
 Cherai
 belonging to Sikur Manki.
 belonging to Dasrathi Dandpat.

The first two have been surveyed and settled at the cost of the lakhirajdar. The total area of these two villages is 2,286 acres, of which 1,069 acres are cultivated and 617 acres are uncultivated. The pir is mostly open country, with a few isolated hills and a low range about 4 miles in length, which traverses the south-eastern portion. The tract to the north bordering on the Roro river is rather more hilly and is covered with scrub jungle; while the country near Chaibassa is more open and flat. The pir is drained by several small streams, which flow into the Kharkai and the Roro rivers. The confluence of these rivers is near the north-eastern point of this pir. Three good roads pass through this pir: the first is that from Chaibassa via Ghatsila to Midnapore; the second from Chaibassa to Seraikela, and the third from Chaibassa via Chiru to Tholko, in Chiru pir. The lands in this pir are irrigated by 48 bandhs, seven of which were constructed by Government, and by three old tanks. There are two ferries on the Kharkai river—one at Aita, the other at Chota Mondi. The raiyats of 26 villages get their supply of wood from the jungles of Chiru and Gumra pirs, and those of the remaining villages from the reserve forests on payment of the rate of fee already mentioned to the Forest Department.

(8) Borkela Pir.

28. This pir is bounded on the north and west by a chain of hills within the limits of the Government reserve forests, and on the south and east by Gumra pir. The eastern limit of this pir is four miles from Chaibassa. It comprises 23 villages, one of which came into existence since the last settlement. The area of the pir is 22,721 acres, or 35.5 square miles, of which 11,380 acres are cultivated and 11,341 acres are uncultivated. It is divided into three Mankiships, Bonj Manki managing 14, Bengra Manki 5, and Ladura Manki 4 villages. The tract is undulating and rocky, and is covered with jungle to a larger extent than the northern and north-eastern pips of the estate. Several small hill-streams, which are dry except during the rains, traverse this pir. A portion of the Chaibassa-Gudri road, unmetalled and not in good repair, as also several fair-weather cart tracks, traverse this pir. Its cultivated lands are protected by 24 bandhs, of which two were constructed by Government. At village Borkela there is a Forest Department bungalow and a masonry well, but the people prefer using the water of the adjacent springs, of which there are several. Slate is obtained from a quarry on a hill near village Buhuta, within the limits of the reserve forests, and is under the control of the Forest Department. The raiyats of eight villages of this pir get their supply of wood from the hills and jungles within the pir itself, and those of the remaining villages from the reserve forests, on payment of fees to the Forest Department. The climate of this pir is decidedly unhealthy.

(9) Gumra Pir.

- 29. This pir is bounded on the north by Rajabasa and Chiru pirs; on the south by Bor pir; on the east by Cherai and Thoi pirs, and on the west by Borkela and Rengra pirs. This is an extensive pir, comprising 95 villages, one of which has been formed since the last settlement. Its area is 169 1 square miles, or 108,194 acres. Of this, 50,372 acres are cultivated, and 57,822 acres are uncultivated. It is divided into seven Mankiships, the villages being distributed as follows:—Mora Manki holding 9; Kerseh Manki 18; Dulu Manki 4; Satri Manki 15; Rengo Manki 5; Mahati Manki of Asura 21, and Mahati Manki of Bingtopang 23 villages. The physical aspect of the tract is much diversified. Towards the north, where the town of Chaibassa is situated, the country is for the greater part open and well cultivated; towards the south and south-west it is covered with low hills and jungle, there being but little cultivation in this portion. The Roro, Iligara and Jamira rivers and several small streams traverse this tract. The Jamira river empties itself into the Roro river near village Purana Chaibassa, about three miles from Chaibassa station. All these being hill torrents, are of little use for the purposes of irrigation. Several District Board roads and eart tracks starting from Chaibassa pass through this pir. The most important of these are the following:—
 - (1) the Chaibassa-Chakradharpur road and the Chaibassa-Janambera road, on the north;
 - (2) the Chaibassa-Tholko road and the Chaibassa-Midnapore road, which run southeast and east respectively;
 - (3) the new Chaibassa Jointgarh road and the old road running south ward;
 - (4) the Chaibassa-Gudri road running westward.

With the exception of the last-mentioned, all these roads are in fair order. The cultivated lands of this pir are irrigated by 106 bandhs, of which 19 were constructed by Government. The town of Chaibassa, which is the head-quarters of the district, is, as already stated, situated in this pir. The town is under a Municipality. There is a fishery in the Roro river near village Purana Chaibassa. Two lakhiraj villages, viz., Dumbisai and Choya, belonging to Dulu Manki and Mahati Manki of Asura respectively, are situated in this pir. Both these villages have lately been measured and settled at the cost of the lakhirajdars. The cultivated and uncultivated areas of the former are 269 6 and 125 4 acres respectively, and those of the latter are 914 4 and 182 2 acres respectively. The raiyats of most of the villages obtain their wood and fuel supply within the pir itself, some get theirs from the neighbouring Thoi pir, while those of 12 villages are allowed to draw their supply from the reserve forest on payment.

(10) Thoi Pir.

30. This is one of the largest pirs in the estate. It is bounded on the north by Cherai pir and the Seraikela Political State; on the cast by the Kharkai river, which separates the Kolhan State from the Mohurbhanj State; on the south by Nagra, Bhorbhoria and Bor pirs, and on the west partly by the Iligara river, which separates it from Gumra pir and partly by Cherai pir. Some of the northern villages are within seven miles of Chaibassa, while the villages to the extreme south are more than 20 miles distant therefrom. The total area of the pir is 129.9 square miles, or 83,108 acres, of which 40,420 acres are cultivated and 42,688 acres are uncultivated. There are 94 villages in the pir, of which 14 are managed by Captain Manki, 14 by Turam Manki, 16 by Sadhu Manki, 8 by Bamia Manki, 9 by Lenga Manki, 19 by Paikrai Manki, 7 by Kiti Manki, 8 by Nauru Manki and 6 by Gardi Manki. Of the 28 under Captain and Turam Mankis, one named Lehalandir is a village formed since the last settlement, village Katbari, which is within this circle, is the lakhiraj property of Captain Manki. It has recently been surveyed and settled at his expense. The area of the village is 993

acres, of which 747 acres are cultivated and 246 acres are uncultivated. Excepting the western and south-western parts of the pir, which are covered with hills and jungle, the tract is generally open with vast expanses of cultivation. The Chaibassa-Baripada road vid Katbari, as also the road from Tontonagar to Bhorbhoria, pass through this pir. The minor roads are the following:-One from Kokeho to Kheriatangar, the second from Kheriatangar to Bhorbhoria, the third from Kokeno vit Ganjia to Ukumatkam, and the fourth from Panga to Bhalandia in Bor pir. The cultivated rice lands in this pir are protected by 150 bandhs, eight of which have been constructed by Government, and by 42 old tanks. The raiyats get their supply of fuel from the hills and jungles that lie in the south-west of the pir, as well as from the neighbouring jungles of Bhorbhoria pir.

(11) Bhorbhoria Pir.

31. This pir is bounded on the north by Thoi pir; on the east by Nagra pir; on the south by Lalgarh pir, and on the west by Thoi pir. It comprises 32 villages, which are divided between four Mankis—Nauru Manki managing 11, Raska managing 9, and Dusru Manki and Duka Manki 6 each. The cultivated area amounts to 17,170 acres, and the uncultivated to 26,560 acres, the total area being 43,730 acres, or 683 square miles. The northern portion of this pir is comparatively open, while the western and the southern parts are hilly and rocky and more or less covered with scrub jungle. The tracts under the management of Duka Manki and Raska Manki are the most hilly. The pir is intersected by numerous streams, the most important of which is the Torlo. The only important road is that from Tontonagar in Thoi pir vid Bhorbhoria to Khorbond in Lalgarh pir. The cultivated rice lands in this pir are protected by 56 bandhs, two of which have been constructed by Government, and by 15 old tanks. The raivats get supply of timber and fuel from the hills and jungle within the pir itself.

(12) Nagra Pir.

32. This pir is bounded on the north by Thoi pir; on the east by the Tributary State of Mohurbhanj; on the south by Lalgarh pir, and on the west by Bhorbhoria pir. It comprises 12 rent-paying villages, covering an area of 7,642 acres, or 120 square miles, of which 4,571 acres are cultivated and 3,071 acres are uncultivated. It is under the management of Murgi Manki. Bara Nagra, a lakhiraj village belonging to the Manki, lies within the pir. It has been surveyed and settled at the expense of the lakhirajdar. The area of this village is 1,520 acres, of which 1,005 acres are cultivated and 515 acres are uncultivated. The southern half of the pir is hilly. The country to the north, however, is rather flat, and is intersected by numerous streams which flow into the Kharkai river. The range of hills lying in the southern portion of this pir is a continuation of that separating Lalgarh pir from Bhorbhoria pir. The only village cart road worth noticing is that from Katbari in Thoi pir to Pandersali in this pir. The raiyats obtain their supply of timber and fuel from the hills lying within the pir. There are in this pir 19 tandhs, all which have been constructed by tenants. ed by tenants.

(13) Lalgarh Pir.

33. As above noted, this pir is to the south of Bhorbhoria pir. It is bounded on the north by the range of hills separating it from Bhorbhoria and Nagra pirs; on the east by Mohurbhanj Tributary State; on the south by Aola pir, and on the west by Bor pir. There monuronanj Tributary State; on the south by Aoia pir, and on the west by Bor pir. There are 51 villages in this pir, and are allotted to four Mankis. Selai Manki has 10, Muso Manki 11, Chema Manki 12, and Jumbol Manki the remaining 18 villages. Of the 18 managed by Jumbol Manki, one has been established since the past settlement. The cultivated and uncultivated areas in this pir amount to 18,773 and 42,091 acros respectively, the total area of the pir being 60,864 acres, or 95.1 square miles. The pir is on a table-land which rises abruptly several hundred feet from the Nagra and Bhorbhoria pirs. It then slopes gradually that and south. The conform part of this pir is year hilly and is covered with dense forcest. west and south. The eastern part of this pir is very hilly, and is covered with dense forest. The pir is traversed by numerous streams, which course to the south and south-west. only important roads are,—one passing from Bhorbhoria over the hill range to Khorbond, thence to Dumuria in Bor pir, and the other from Khorbond southwards vid Majhgaon to Nawagaon in Aola pir. There are other minor cart roads which become impassable during the rainy season. The rainest get their supply of timber and fuel from the hills and jungle within the pir itself. The cultivated lands are protected by 42 bandhs, of which one has been constructed by Government, and by 22 old tanks.

(14) Aola Pir.

34. This pir is bounded on the north by Lalgarh pir and on the east, south and west by the Mohurbhanj Tributary State. It comprises 84 villages, two of which have come into existence since the last settlement. These 84 villages are divided between seven Mankis—Machus Manki managing 8, Jena Manki 14, Murum Manki 15, Chasiram Manki 7, Mothura Manki 16, Dila Manki 13, and Tangru Manki 11 villages. The cultivated area of this pir is 26,746 acres, the uncultivated area 46,595 acres, the total area being 73,841 acres, or 114.6 square miles. This pir also is very hilly, has a considerable jungle area, and is intersected by numerous streams flowing through deep ravines. The raiyats obtain their supply of timber and fuel from the jungles within the pir itself. There is a good road from Majhgaon westwards to Bor pir vid Naksara in Mohurbhanj, and another from Lalgarh pir passing through Majhgaon to Nowagaon. There are other fair-weather village roads, but these are in a neglected condition. The rice lands in this pir are irrigated by 30 bandhe, of which three have been constructed by Government, and by 30 old tanks.

(15) Bor Pir.

85. This pir is bounded on the north by Rengra, Gumra and Thoi pirs; on the south by the Mohurbhanj and Keonjhar States; on the east by the Mohurbhanj State and Lalgarh pir, and on the west by Bontoria and Kotgarh pirs. This is the largest pir. It covers an area of 225.7 square miles, or 141, 119 acres, of which 55,097 acres are cultivated and 89,279 are uncultivated. The total number of villages in this pir according to present settlement is 144, four of which have been formed since the last settlement, and four are resumed lakhiraj villages. The villages are divided into 13 circles—Mahati Manki having the control of 16, Renso Manki, Abin Manki and Dokonia Manki 10 each, Chamtu Mohapatra and Daitari Sirdar 7 each, Damu Manki of Deoposi 20, Damu Manki of Kasira 23, Mana Manki 5, Gono Manki 12, Turi Manki 5, Disu Manki 6, and Aibon Manki 13 villages. The southern and south-castern parts of the pir are vast cultivated fields, with isolated hills, rocky elevations, and patches of scrub jungle scattered here and there. The country gradually becomes densely covered with jungle towards the north and north-west. The south-western part, which adjoins the Keonjhar State and Kotgarh pir, also is covered with jungle. Several small hill-streams traverse this pir. Excepting the southern and south-eastern portions, where the people purchase the wood for their personal use from the neighbouring States of Mohurbhau) and Keonjhar, the population gets its supply of timber and fuel within the pir itself. The Chaibassa-Jointgarh road traverses the entire length of this pir from north to south. It is unmetalled. There is an inspection bungalow and masonry wells at villages Illigara and Narsingpur and Kundorjhor on the old Chaibassa-Jointgarh road. Of the other roads that pass through this pir, the following are the most important:—The road from Gamaria to Khorbaud in Lalgarh pir; that from Majhapan in Aola pir to Jointgarh; that from Jagarnathpur in Bontoria pir to Jointgarh, and that from Jagarnathpur to Jaipur. All those are in f

(16) Bontoria Pir.

36. This pir is bounded on the north by the Government reserve forests; on the east by Rengra and Bor pirs; on the south by Bor pir, and on the west by Kotgarh pir. It lies 25 miles south-west of Chaibassa. It comprises 34 villages which are under the control of Roya Manki. Its cultivated area is 16,154 acres, and its uncultivated area 29,480 acres, the total area being 45,634 acres, or 71.3 square miles. With the exception of the country about Jagareathpur, which is open and rather flat, the surface of the pir is undulating, and is interspersed with low rocky hills and scrub jungle. The isolated villages, viz., Pokhuria, Jhirjhor and Barta apertaining to this pir are situated in the heart of the reserve forests. The north of the pir is covered with rather dense jungle. Of the streams that traverse it, the Deo is the largest. This takes its rise in the hills in the south-west of the pir, and after running a few miles, forms the boundary between this and Bor pir on the east. Jagarnathpur lies on the east bank of this river. The raiyats obtain their supply of timber and fuel from the jungle within the pir. The old Jointgarh road passes through this pir, as also the two roads, one from Jagarnathpur to Jaipur in Bor pir, and the other from Jagarnathpur to Jamda. It is also traversed by several fair-weather cart tracks, the best being that connecting Jagarnathpur and Jetia. The number of bandhs and tanks is 25, of which 10 have been constructed at the cost of Government. The most important village in the pir is Jagarnathpur, where there is a post-office and a well attended primary school. Four new villages have been formed within the pir since the last settlement, two of which are still without resident raiyats.

(17) Kotgarh Pir.

37. This pir is bounded on the north and west by the Government reserve forests; on the south by Jamda pir and the Keonjhar State, and on the east by Bor and Bontoria pirs. Village Kotgarh, from which the pir derives its name, is 36 miles to the south-west of the town of Chaibassa. This pir comprises 29 villages with an area of 67.9 square miles, or 43,514 acres, of which 10,971 acres are enlivated and 32,513 acres are uncultivated. It is divided between two Mankis: the northern and north-western parts consisting of 16 villages forming Sergia Manki's division; the southern and south-eastern parts with 13 villages forming that of Kaira Manki. The northern and western portions of this pir are hilly and densely covered with forest; the rest of it is a continuous expanse of undulating rocky country, the soil generally being poor and gravelly. The hills and jungle within the pir supply

fuel to the people. The road from Jagarnathpur in Bontoria pir to Jamda passes through this pir. This is a tolerably well preserved unmetalled road much used by timber traders from the Keonjhar and Bonai Political States. Several good village roads also traverse this pir. The cultivated lands are protected by eleven bandhs, one of which has been made at the cost of Government. There is a masonry well at Kotgarh constructed by Government.

(18) Jamda Pir.

38. This pir is bounded on the north and east by Kotgarh pir; on the south by the Tributary State of Keonjhar, and on the west by some isolated villages of Saranda pir and the Government reserve forests, from which it is separated by the river Karo. This pir is 44 miles to the south-west of Chaibassa. The pir comprises nine villages, which are under the management of Musungu Manki. Its even is 27 6 square miles, or 17,659 acres, of which 1,765 acres are cultivated and 15,894 acres are uncultivated. The chief characteristics of this pir are extensive jungle and low kill ranges, the surface consisting chiefly of rocks and ravines, the soil generally being poor and gravelly. This pir is connected with Kotgarh by the road from Jagarnathpur and with the Etates of Keonjhar and Bonai by fair-weather cart tracks. The jungles within the pir supply timber and fuel to the people. There are only two kindhs and a tank, the latter a very good one, constructed at the cost of Government in Bara Jamda.

(19) Rengra Pir.

This pir is bounded on the north by Borkela pir; on the south by Por and Bontaria pirs and the Government reserve forests; on the east by Gumra pir, and on the west by the Government reserve forests. It is 16 miles to the south-west of Chaibassa There are 27 villages in this pir, four of which have been established since the last settlement. The area of the pir is 48.7 square miles, or 31,189 acres, of which 4,847 acre. are cultivated and 26,342 are waste. The whole pir is under the control of Santara Manki. Seven of its villages, viz., Rutagutu, Teonbera, Pokhoriburu, Musuriburu, Udalkam, Sarjomburu and Gowsal, are in the heart of the Government reserve forests, and are separated from one another by chains of bills and jungle. This is one of the wildest of the pirs in the estate. It is covered for the most part by high hills and dense jungle; another characteristic feature is the extensive wastes overgrown with sabui grass. The villages are scattered, the sites selected for them being either on table land or on the slopes of the hills. Several streams traverse this pir, of which the Deo, the Bisrituka and the Harma are the principal. The last named river takes the name Roro after passing the village of that name in Borkela pir. Cultivation in this pir is confined chiefly to the low valleys and to the lands close to the villages. The raiyats obtain their supply of timber and fuel from the hills and jungle within the pir. Owing to the absence of roads and to the hilly and broken surface of the country, there is much difficulty in travelling, the villages being connected by steep, narrow foot-paths. There are no bandhs or tanks in the pir, the lands are therefore quite unprotected against drought.

(20) Chainpur Pir.

40. This pir is situated to the west of Ajudhia pir. It is bounded on the north by the Sanjai river, which separates the pir from the lakhiraj villages of Chainpur; on the east by Adjudhia pir; on the south partly by the reserve forest and partly by Golkera pir, and on the west by Golkera pir and the Porahat estate. The pir comprises five villages which are under the control of Bharath Manki, covering an area of 6,393 acres, or 9.9 square miles, of which 1,940 acres are cultivated and 4,453 acres are uncultivated. The northern and the eastern portion of the pir is open; but the villages to the south bordering on Government reserve forest are covered with hillocks and thick scrub jungle. The surface is undulating, the general slope being towards the north. The road running from Chaibassa to Chakradharpur passes through this pir. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway runs within two miles of it, the nearest railway station being Chakradharpur There are four bandhs, one of which has been constructed by Government. Besides those, there is an old tank belonging to Government. The scrub jungle within the pir being insufficient to meet the requirements of the raiyats, they are permitted to take their timber and fuel supply from the Government reserve forest on payment of the usual fee.

(21) Golkera Pir.

41. This pir is situated to the south-west of Chainpur pir. It is bounded on the north by the Porahat estate and Chainpur pir; on the east and south by the Government reserve forest, and on the west partly by Kainua pir and partly by the Porahat estate. The river Sanjai forms a part of the northern boundary of the pir. The pir consists of 23 villages, under the control of Antu Manki, 7 being on the north side of the Sanjai river. The area is 24,341 acres, or 38 square miles, of which 8,402 acres are cultivated and 15,939 acres are uncultivated. Excepting the portion near the Sanjai river the whole tract is covered with hills and jungle. The surface of the ground is undulating and intersected by marrow ravines and streams. The Bengal-Nagpur Itailway line passes through villages Buri Gora and Morhatu in this pir. The nearest railway station is Chakradharpur, which is within two

miles of the northern limit of this pir. The cultivated lands are irrigated by 21 bandhs, one of which has been constructed by Government. There is also an old tank belonging to Government. The hills and jungle within the pir supply fuel to the inhabitants of 12 villages, the remaining part of the population being allowed to draw their supply of timber and fire-wood from the Government reserve forests on payment of the prescribed charge.

(22) Kainua Pir.

42. This pir is situated to the south-west of Golkera pir. It is bounded on the north partly by Porahat estate and partly by Golkera pir; on the east and south by the Government reserve forest, and on the west by Kuldiha pir. The Sanjai river forms the north-western boundary of the pir. This pir, consisting of 21 villages, is under the control of Lugli Manki. Four of the villages, viz., Anjidbera, Ichahatu, Jhirjhor and Baipi, lie within the Government reserve forest. The area of this pir is 24.6 square miles, or 15,759 acres. The celtivated area amounts to 3,237 acres, and the uncultivated area to 12,522 acres. The greater pirtion of this pir is covered with forest and hills, which however do not attain any great height. The road from Chaibassa to Gudri in Pyrahat estate passes through this pir. This road runs through Borkela and the reserve forest. There is also a branch road passing through this and Kuldiha pir to Sonua station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which runs within three miles of the northern limits of the pir. The cultivated lands are irrigited by 12 bandhs, one of which has been constructed at the cost of Covernment, and by six old tanks. The raiyats of only five villages obtain their supply of fuel from the jungles within their own villages, the rest of the population getting their supply, on payment of the usual annual charge, from the Government reserve forest.

(23) Kuldiha Pir.

43. This pir is bounded on the north and west by the Porahat estate; on the south by the Government reserve forests, and on the east partly by Kainua pir and partly by the Government reserve forests. The Sanjai river separates this pir from the Porahat estate. This pir comprising 13 villages, which are under the management of Songa Manki, has an area of 21.9 square miles, or 14,037 acres. Of this, 4,634 acres are cultivated, 9,403 are uncultivated. With the exception of the southern portion of the pir, which is almost entirely covered by hills and jungle, the country here is more open and more under cultivation than any of the pirs in these wild tracts. The villages also are larger and more densely populated. Several small hill-streams traverse this pir, but none are of any importance. They empty themselves into the Sanjai. The lands bordering on this river are very fertile, and are extensively cultivated with tobacco. The Chaibassa-Gudri road runs through this pir, and a village road connects it with the Sonua Railway Station, on the Bengal-Nagpur line. There are eight bandles in this pir, two of which have been constructed by Government. The raiyats get their supply of fuel from the jungle within the pir, and from the Government reserve forest on payment of fees.

(24) Rela Pir.

44. With the exception of a strip towards the south-east corner of this pir, where it adjoins Latna pir, it is bounded on all sides by the Government reserve forests. It comprises nine villages, of which three are new. They are all under the control of Gomeya Manki. The area of the pir is 45 square miles, or 2,886 acres, of which 411 acres are cultivated and 2,475 acres are uncultivated. The entire surface of this pir is covered with high hills and dense forest. The villages are situated in one compact block. The Karo river, which receives the water of the Dee river at the south-east corner of the pir, traverses its entire length. There are no bandles or tanks in this pir. The raiyats get their supply of timber and fuel from the jungle within the pir.

(25) Saranda Pir.

45. The villages of this pir are scattered over the Government reserve forests in 13 different blocks; the largest of these blocks is on the western limit of the pir, and contains 31 villages. The tract covered by the Saranda villages is bounded as follows:—North by the Porahat estate and by Latua, Rela and Kuldiha pirs of the Kolhan Jovernment estate; south by the forests of the Bonai Political State; east by Kotgarh and Jamda pirs; west by the Gangpur Political State and by Anandpur zamindari, the Koel river separating this pir from the two States. The pir comprises 78 villages, 16 of which have been formed since the last settlement. The area of the pir is 120 square miles, or 76,755 acres; of this, 11,593 acres are cultivated, and 65,162 acres are uncultivated. The whole pir is divided into three Mankiships—Kaira Manki controlling 31, Bisu Manki 36, and Tipru Manki the remaining 11 villages. Kaira Manki's division is in one compact block on the west of the Government reserve forests. This part is much more open and better cultivated than the rest of the pir. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which runs through this Manki's jurisdiction, has largely contributed to the opening out of this part of the country. Large areas are, however, still covered with jungle. The two other divisions, as already stated, lie roateered over the Government reserve forest, and are in the wildest and most hilly portion of country in the whole estate. Numerous streams intersect this tract; of

these, the Karo, the Koina and the Deo are the largest. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway runs through this pir for a length of 16 miles. A part of the road from Chakradharpur to Koksinga in Gangpur also passes through this pir. Several cart tracks have been opened through the jungle since the construction of the railway. There are in this pir 19 bandhs, only one of which has been constructed at the cost of Government. The climate of this pir is dangerously malarious, fever prevailing almost throughout the year, more particularly after the rains. Excepting the lakhiraj village Monharpur, which lies within this pir, there is no village of any importance on this side of the Kolhan. In addition to the railway station there are at Monharpur a police thana, a post-office, a forest office and a small bazar. A market also is held here every Sunday, and is largely attended. Another weekly market has recently been established at village Chota Nagra. The jungle within the pir itself supplies timber and fuel to the population.

(26) Latua Pir.

46. It is bounded on the north by the Porahat estate; on the south by Saranda pir and the Government reserve forest, and on the east and west by the Government reserve forest. This pir is about 34 miles to the south-west of Chaibassa. There are seven villages in this pir, one of which has been established since the last settlement. The area comprises 6.9 squares miles, or 4,420 acres, of which 1,218 acres are cultivated and 3,202 acres are uncultivated. The whole pir is under the control of Gunaram Manki. The surface of this pir closely resembles that of Saranda pir. The seven villages that comprise this pir are, however, in one compact block. They are mere hamlets erected on table lands, or on the hill slopes, with patches of cultivation round them. Several streams traverse this pir, but none are of any consequence. The pir is without any roads, and communication with the surrounding country is difficult. There are no tanks or bandhs in the villages of this pir. The raiyats get their supply of timber and fuel within the pir.

CHAPTER 5.

Towns and Markets, &c.

(1) Towns and Markets.

47. The only town in the estate is Chaibassa, the sadar station of the district. It is situated in Gumra pir, as already mentioned, and contains a population of 7,310 souls, consisting chiefly of foreign shop-keepers, potty dealers and labourers. It is managed by Municipal body.

48. The number of weekly markets held all over the estate is 26, a list of which is annexed:—

Serial.	Name of Pir.		Name of Manki.			Name of villa where the man is held.	Days on which they are hold.	
1	2		3			4	 5	
1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Adjudhia Chiru Rajabasa Gumra Do. Do. Do. Thoi Do. Bhorboria Nagra Lalgarh Do. Aola Bor Do. Do. Do. Kotgarh Kainua Sarauda		Debra Manki Bijai Manki Debra Manki Chaibassa Munic Mahati Manki o Ditto Mahati Manki Captain Manki Ditto Paikrai Manki Nauru Manki Murgi Manki Jambol Manki Selai Manki Mothura Manki Mothura Manki Disu Manki Disu Manki Disu Manki Disu Manki Aibon Manki Roya Manki Ditto Kaira Manki Lugdi Manki Abhiram Tung (I Bisu Manki	FAsura f Bingtop		Purnea Chiru Sardha Chaibassa Asura Gura Jhikpani Tontonagar Katbari Kheriatangor Bhorboria Nagra Andharia Khorbond Dhobadhobin Dumaria Gamaria Jointgarh Gariaduba Bhongaon Jagarnathpur Jetia Kotgarh Sarjomhatu Monharpur Chota Nagra	 Mondays. Saturdays. Thursdays. Tuesdays. Fridays. Sundays. Wednesdays. Wednesdays. Wednesdays. Saturdays. Saturdays. Saturdays. Sturdays. Sundays. Thursdays. Thursdays. Sundays. Thursdays. Sundays. Thursdays. Thursdays. Sundays. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	ard

49. The most important market is that held at Chaibassa. People residing at distances of 10 or 12 miles attend it; the average attendance being from four to five thousand people. The next in importance is the Jointgarh market, which attracts crowds of people from the neighbouring States of Keonjhar and Mohurbhanj. After these the most notable are those held at Jagarnathpur, Tontonagar, Katbari and Nagra. These are all trading centres for grain, oilseeds, tussar cocoons, lac, cloths of various kinds and cotton thread.

50. A fair is annually held at Chaibassa about Christmas time. Dealers in miscellaneous goods are attracted from Bankura and Orissa Tributary States. The general object of the fair is not only to establish an attractive centre for the encouragement of trade and exhibition of local produce, but to improve the social relations between the different chiefs and to bring them into communication with the officials of the district. These objects were attained at the last fair, as all the chiefs and a very large concourse of people from all parts of Singhbhum were attracted to it, the articles sold amounted to a considerable sum, and the sports and dances were thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

(2) Prices current.

51. The following statement shows the prices current of common rice in the estate during the 10 years from 1887-88 to 1896-97:-

YEAR.		Name of stap	le.	Number of seers of 80 tolas sold per rupee.	REMARKS.
1	, -	2	3	3	4
1887-88		Common rice		26.75	
1888-89	•••	Ditto	•••	19.75	
1889-90		Ditto	•••	30.34	
1890-91	•••	Ditto	""	18.68	
1891-92	•••	Ditto		13.20	
1892-93	•••	Ditto	BAX.	14.52	
1893-94	•••	Ditto		13.0	
1894-95	***	Ditto		14.0	}
1895 -9 6	•••	Ditto	•••	16.56	
1896-97		Ditto	-27	13.37	1

(3) Weights and Measures.

- 52. In addition to the standard weights used in station Chaibassa, the following weights and measures are current in the estate:-
 - 1 Khondi or Bisia is equivalent to 20 seers of 84-tola seer.
 - 2 Two Khondis or 40 seers -- 1 maund; this is only a measure.
 - 3 Pai = $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers of 84-tola seer.
 - 4 Paila = 1 seer of
 - 5 Mán Kara or $= 2\frac{1}{2}$ Poas or $\frac{1}{2}$ pai used only in the southern and south-western pire. Será
 - 6 Half-paila and quarter-paila.
 - 7 Subi = 1 chitak.
- The standard measure in the estate is 84-tola seer; but it has been noticed on market days that both sellers and purchasers have sets of pais and pailas of their own, differing from the standard measure made to serve their respective purposes.

Land measure.

- 54. The original unit of land measurement in the Kolhan estate was the paran, containing as much land as was usually sown by a maund of seed. Five parans made a hall or plough. The superficial area of hal measure was not precisely determined until 1866, when the size of the paran was, with the consent of the village headmen, fixed at 2,500 square yards. The land measure therefore that now prevails in the estate is as follows:—
 - (1) 40 Pailas or seers = 1 paran, or 2,500 square yards, which is the local bigha.

 - (2) Five parans = 1 hal, or 12,000 square yards.
 (3) An acre = 1b. 18c. 142d, of the local measure.

CHAPTER 6.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures.

- 55. There are no manufactures in the Kolhan deserving of special mention. They consist chiefly of the following and are produced entirely for local consumption only:-
 - (1) Coarse cotton cloths manufactured chiefly by Tantees.

(2) Rough baskets made of bamboos.

(3) Mats made of date-palm leaves.
(4) Agricultural implements.
(5) Oil pressed out of mustard, surgujia, tisi, til and castor seeds, and out of the fruit seeds of the mahua, kusum, karanj, nim and sutrani trees.

Exports.

- 56. The exports of the Kolhan are chiefly: -

 - Oilseeds.
 Harra.
 Tamarind fruit.
 - (4) Tussar cocoons.

 - (5) Lac. (6) Hides.
 - (7) Timber.
 - (8) Sabui grass.
- 57. The following statement shows the quantity of each article exported and its estimated value during the last three years:-

]	189	3-94.	189	4.95,	189	5-90.	189	6-97.	1	
Serial.	NAME OF ARTI- CLE.	Quantity exported.	Estimated value.	Quartity exported.	Bstimated value.	Quantity exported.	Estimated va.ue.	Quantity exported.	Estimated ralue.	Where exported to.	REMARUS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
i	Mustard seed	Mds.	Ra.	Mds. 4,000	Ra. 15,000	Mds. 3,000	Rs. 12,000	Mds. 500	Rs. 2,250	Runiganj, Burdwan	
2 3 4 5	Surgujia Til Linsecd Hurra	 	 	2,500 1,000 2,000 1,000	7,500 3,500 8,500 1,000	2,000 50 0	5,050 1,750 8,500 250	1.000 700	3,250 525	Ditto, Ditto. Ditto. Calcutta.	
6 7	Tamarind fruit Tussar cocoons		***	5,000	5,000 4, 00,000	5,000	2,250 4, 00,000		5,00,000	Ditto. Bhagalpur, Burd- wan, Bankura, Bir- bhum, Purulia, Berhampore and	
8	Lac	•••	***	· •••	5, 000		5,000		5,00 0	Nagpur, Muzapur, Bankura, Puruija, Raniganj, Sonamukhi, Man- bazar, and Roghu-	
១	Hides			Pieces. 10,000 Mds.	50, 000	Pieces. 8,000 Mds.	4 0,000	Pieces. 9,000 Mds.	45, 000	Calcutta.	
10	Ropes made of grass and fibres.		•••	100	500	100	500	100	500	Locally sold.	
					4,98,000		4,75,800		5,56,525		
11	Timber	C. ft. 70,172	1,05,258	C. ft. 127,295	1,90,943	C, ft. 123,480	1,45,220	•••		Calcutta	As the forest year expires in June, the figures for 1896-97 are
12	Babui grass	Mds. 35,671	37,900	Mds. 28,500	30,281	Mds. 42,377	45,025			Runiganj and Bally	not avail- able. bitto.
			1,43,158		2,21,221		2,30,245				
	Total		1,43,158		7,17,224		7,05,545		5, 5€,52 5		

^{58.} It is only within the present year that rice has been exported from the Kolhan, and this is owing to the general outturn of the rice crops in the Kolhan being better than it has been elsewhere. Large quantities of rice have lately been exported to Gaya, Madhupur, Dighighat, Ranchi and Cawnpore.

Imports.

59. The statements of the import trade of the district, appended to the General Administration Reports for the year 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97, show that large quantities of rice were imported into the district during those three years. The imported rice is consumed chiefly by foreigners, the raivats depending on their own harvests.

60. The following statement shows the import trade of some of the principal articles

during the last three years :---

NAME OF ARTICLE					~
NAME OF ARTICLE.		1894-95.	1894-95. 1895-96.		Remarks.
3		3	4	5	6
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Rice	•••	76,976	38,732	24,228	
	•••	3,661	1,323	2,223	
Gram and pulses	•••			7,612	

Sugar (refined)	•••				
m i i	***				
	•••				
0-14	•••				
	•••				

	Rice Wheat Gram and pulses Gunny-bags Sugar (refined)	Rice	Mds. 76,976 Wheat 3,661 Gram and pulses 14,554 Gunny-bags 1,546 Sugar (refined) 2,241 1, (unrefined) 5,392 Tobacco 7,994 Cotton thread 8,971 Salt 68,016 Korosine oil 3,745 Cotton piece-goods 4,223	Mds. Mds. Mds. Section Mds. 76,976 38,732 Meat 3,661 1,323 Gram and pulses 14,554 13,578 Gunny-bags 1,546 1,720 Sugar (refined) 2,241 527 , (unrefined) 5,392 7,295 Tobacco 7,994 8,074 Cotton thread 8,971 10,136 Salt 68,016 70,725 Korosine oil 3,745 3,969 Cotton piece-goods 4,223 6,638	Mds. Mds. Mds. Rice 76,976 38,732 24,228 Wheat 3,661 1,323 2,223 Gram and pulses 14,554 13,578 7,612 Gunny-bags 1,546 1,720 385 Sugar (refined) 2,241 527 760 (unrefined) 5,392 7,295 640 Tobacco 7,994 8,074 612 Cotton thread 8,971 10,136 9,067 Salt 68,016 70,725 10,942 Korosine oil 3,745 3,969 919 Cotton picce-goods 4,223 6,638 701

CHAPTER

STONES AND MINERALS.

Stones.

- 61. The following varieties of useful stones are met with more or less throughout the tract :-
 - (1) A hard fissile clay rock, generally of a bluish grey, which readily splits into parallel slabs, is found in abundance, and is used extensively in house-building. Most of the houses in Chaibassa are built of this rock.

(2) Potstone is found in many places, and made into very useful articles, viz., cups, tumblers, &c.

(3) Nodular lime-stone (kanker) occurs all over the estate, but it is of no great thickness. It is found along the banks of nearly every river.

(4) Crystals are found in many places, specially in the beds of the rivers. these may be seen some that appear altogether free from impurities with regular and sharply defined edges and corners.

Colored stones.

(5) Stones of interesting formations, with thin layers of various colors parallel to the surface, are found in large quantity in the bed of the river Baitarni to the south of the estate, and in the beds of the Koel and the Koina to the west. Among these may be seen what resembles petrified fruits and grain of various descriptions. Iron is probably the coloring matter in these stones.

Minerals.

- 62. (1) Fon.-Iron ore occurs in abundance. It is found in the free state in minute grains in the beds of rivers and in rounded irregular masses of various sizes in nearly all the hill ranges. It also occurs in the form of a black clay, which is rich in metal. Iron is smelted in many places in the estate. The furnace used is an upright cylinder made of mud about three feet high, and is charged alternately with layers of the powdered ore and charcoal, the blast being drawn from a double leather bellows worked with the feet.
 - (2) Copper is not found in the Kolhan.
 (3) Gold.—Gold is found in small particles in sands of some of the rivers, chiefly in Sanjai, Koina and Koel rivers.

CHAPTER 8.

THE PEOPLE.

(1) Population and Caste Distribution.

63. The population of the estate, as ascertained by careful enumeration in each village, in the course of the present settlement is 237,320 souls. The following table shows the results of the several enumerations that have been made since 1872:—

According to last settlement.	Census of 1872.	Census of 1881.	Census of 1891.	According to present enumeration.
1	2	3	4	5
118,281	150,904	211,668	229,188	287,320

These figures include the population of the station of Chaibassa and the lakhiraj villages within the estate. The present enumeration shows an increase of 8,132 over the figures of the last census. The population of the town of Chaibassa, i.e., the area included within municipal limits, is 7,310 souls. The population of the lakhiraj villages is 8,009 souls.

64. The total number of inhabited villages in the estate is 905. The average number of persons per village is 245.3. The total area of the estate, excluding the reserve and the protected forests, is 1,212.28 square miles; the average population per square mile is therefore 195.8 persons. The subjoined statement shows the density of population in each pir.

65. It must be borne in mind as regards the pirs, portions of which fall within the Government reserve forests, that the areas given in column 3 of the statement are those outside the Government reserve forest limits:—

Serial.	Name of Pir-	6	Area in square miles.	Total population of the pir.	Population per square mile.
1	2		3	4	5
1 2 3 4	Lota Rajabasa Cherai Borkela	•••	4·2 11·5 34·6 35·5	1,558 4,198 11,446 11,330	370:9 365:0 330:8 319:1
5 6 7 8	Nagra Adjudhia Asautoli Gumra	***	12:0 24:1 3:8 169:1	3,370 6,060 893 37,017	280·8 251·4 236·3 218·1
9 10 11 12	Thoi Gulkera Kuldiha Chainpur	•••	129·9 38·0 21·9 9·9	26,737 7,681 4,090 1,716	205·8 202·1 186·7 173·3
13 14 15	Sidu Bor Chiru	 	15·3 226·7 18·7 68·3	2,695 34,867 2,863 9,405	170·2 154·2 153·1 137·7
17 18 19	Kainua Aola Lalgarh Bontoria	•••	24·6 114·6 95·1 71·3	3,313 14,927 11,691 8,293	13±7 130 2 121 8 1163
20 21 22 33	Rela Latua Rengra	•••	4·5 6·9 48·7	443 613 3,965	98 5 88·8 81·4
24 25 36	Kotgarh Saranda Jamda		67 9 120 0 27 6	5,306 6,487 1,282	78·1 54·1 46·5
	Total Chaibassa town and	 the	1,403.7	222,001	158·1 7 5 8·3
·	lakhiraj villages. GRAND TOTAL	,,,	1,423.9	237,320	166.7

66. The following statement shows the population divided into six principal classes:—

Serial.	NAME OF CLASS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of each class.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	Aboriginal tribes	87,288	88,395	175,683	74.2
2	Semi-Hinduised aborigi-	3,885	3,942	7,827	3.3
3	Hindus	24,893	24,831	49,724	20.9
4	Christians	1,184	1,012	2,196	0.8
5	Muhammadans	751	690	1,441	0.6
6	Unknown and unspecified castes.	245	204	4 49	0.1
	Total	118,246	119,074	237,320	100

Of the number shown under head 1, the number of pure Kols is 167,921, being 83,411 males and 84,510 females. The population, male and female, divided into the different castes is given in the accompanying statement No. 1.

67. The following table shows the distribution of the population with reference to their respective occupations:—

Serial	Occupation.	Number.
1	2	3
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Cultivators Traders Artisans Pastoral castes Menial castes Labourers Persons of miscellaneous occutions	170,516 5,352 15,612 24,409 2,844 16,344 upa- 2,243
	Total	237,320

68. The following is a list of villages with a population of more than 500 souls:—

Serial.	N	ME OF P	Œ.	Name of village.			Population.	
1		2			3		4	
1 2 3 4 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Bor		**** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *	Jointgarh Sialjora Bhongaon Rina Jaipur Bhalandia Karsakola Kusmumda Kusmita Tontonagar Roladih Kunram Panga Kheriatangar Pukhuria Tentara Angardiha	000 011 011 011 011 011 011 011 011 011		1,654 605 679 721 540 738 519 857 534 637 610 704 587 766 697 575	

Sarial.	Мамі	в от Рі	в.	Name o	f village	.	P opulation
1		2			3		4
18 19 20 21 22	Thoi "Gumra		•••	Pasubora Kasia Chitimiti Bhetia Asura	•••	•••	594 576 504 620 1,037
23 24 25 26 27	Rajabasa	•••	•••	Jorapokhor Nowagaon Gura Narsanda Gara Rajabasa	•••	•••	546 904 787 1,280 791
28 29 30 31 32	Borkela Bontoria Kotgarh Bhorbhor	 ia	•••	Bara Lagia Jagarnathpur Kotgarh Pilka Bhagabila	•••	•••	1,424 1,510 610 689 522
33 34 35 36 37	Aola Lalgarh	••• ••• •••	•••	Meromhonor Parsa Adhikari Kumirta Khorbond	•••	•••	518 516 521 5 34 776
38 39 40 41	Golkera Kainua		•••	Khondkori Golkera Otar Konkoa Kuira	•••		600 814 547 626
42 43 44 45 46	Kuldiha " Sidu	•••	•••	Demabir Kadamdiha Kearchalam Bhoya	***	•••	742 648 531 532 830

69. The following table shows the arrangement of villages according to population:—

Serial.	Des	scription o	f villages	}		Number
1		2	व जयते			3
1 2 3 4 5	Villages with popular Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Bochappar villages	ditto ditto ditto	500 a 200 100	nd below ditto ditto below 	500 200	5 41 275 321 263 6

(2) Description of principal castes.

70. The Hos or Larka Kols form two-thirds of the total population of the estate. The Hos are divided into tribes called Kilis. Marriage is not permitted between members of the same Kili. The following is a list of the principal Kilis among the Hos, with the localities in which they are chiefly found:—

Serial.	N	AME OF KI	Lis.	Name of pirs in which they are located.
1		2		3
1	Dighia	•••		Borpir, Kotgarh, Jamda and Bon toria.
2 8 4 6	Singku Laguri Hesa Tiria Hemram	•••	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	Aola and Lalgarh pirs. In Mohurbhanj across the border. Rajabasa and Cherai pirs.

Serial	NAME OF	Kilis.	Name of pirs in which they are located.	
1	2	}		3
7	Purthi		 ገ	
8	Saniya	•••	}	
9	Sundi	•••		
10	Bal-muchoo	•••		
11	Kalundia		l	Gumra.
12	Angaria	•••	۲	Gunna.
13	Tubit	•••		
11	Munduia	***		
15	Kuntia	•••		
16	Soi	•••	ڕ	
17	Chatar	•••	}	
18	Kora	•••	··· }	Adjudhia.
19	Sirka	•••	/	•
20	Chatang-bansing	•••)	Golkera.
21 28	Jerai	•••	•••	Lota.
28 23	Jarika	***	•••	Gumra and Cherai pirs.
23 24	Deogam Bodra	***	•••	Thoi and Cherai pirs.
25	Haiburu	•••	•••	Adjudhia village.
26	Birua	•••	•••	Bhorbhoria.
27	Hon-haga	•••	•••	Rajabasa.
28	Jamuda	•••		Jamda.
29	Sumburui	•••)	
30	Baipai	•••	}	Borkela.
31	Chora	•••		
32	Bandroo	***		
33	Gagrai	46.3	}	Saranda.
34	Mandri	(2.53)		(F)
35	Komrai	4000	J	(C)
36	Parea	6838)	82
37	Kuda-dah	16562	}	Cherai.
38	Buri-uli	1,000)	67 . 143: 37
39	Tihu	•••		Cherai and Adjudhis.
40	Champia)	
41	Murmu	19/58	}	Thoi.
42	Marli		100	599
43 44	Hansadah	42.5	1800	E.3
44 45	Bandri Bandi	1000		Asla, Lalgarh and Bor pirs.
46	Dinama	***		
47	Liangi	TE.	ामेव जर	Lalgarh and Aola pirs.
48	T			i margarit and Aora pirs.
49	Bagi	•••	•••)	Aloa.
50	Hari-birua	•••	•••	Bor.

71. The Bhuiya population in the estate is 4,432 souls. They are found chiefly in the southern, south-western and south-eastern parts of the estate, viz. in pirs Bor, Kotgarh, Bontoria, Gumra, Saranda, Bhorbhoria, Nagra and Thoi. So far as information could be obtained, it would appear that the Bhuiyas in the Kolhan are divided into six classes, viz.—

Bara-Bhuiya.
 Raj-Kuri.
 Des-Bhuiya.

(4) Sahat-Bhuiya.(5) Ghani-Bhuiya.(6) Sahar-Bhuiya.

In general appearance these classes are undistinguishable. They inter-marry, and each class partakes of the food cooked by the others. The features of the Bhuiyas are more regular than those of the Kols, and their complexions dark brown. They are simple, hard working and intelligent people. A large number of the children attending the village schools in the southern parts of the estate are of the Bhuiya caste.

Gours or Gowalas.

72. The Gowala population in the estate is 25,862 souls. The Gowalas inhabiting the Kolhan are of the following four classes:-

Mothurabasi.
 Magdha.

(3) Uriya.

(4) Loris.

The Mothurabasis have regular, handsome features, and are of light complexion. They claim to be pure Gopes. The Magdhas are coarse looking and of dark complexion, and are not distinguishable from Kols in appearance. The Uriya and Loria Gowalas have come from the Orissa Tributary States. The Mothurabasi and Uriya are found in the south and south-west of the estate. The Magdhas are in almost every Kol village, where they are the cettle and are resid for design it. Since the lest gettlement a lorge number of the after the cattle and are paid for doing it. Since the last settlement a large number of this class have acquired land in the villages. The Mothurabasis are generally well-to-do, having extensive holdings and large numbers of cattle. The Loria Gowalas are the lowest of the four classes, and are few in number. They are seen only in some of the villages towards the

south of Bor pir. They occupy a very inferior position in the Kol villages, and live chiefly by tending cattle. These four classes do not intermarry, nor will any class eat food prepared by one of another class.

Tanti.

73. The Tanti population, amounting to 10,479 souls, is now scattered over the Kolhan. The coarse cloths worn by the people in the Kolhan is almost entirely manufactured by the people of this caste, who live for the most part on the proceeds derived from this source. A large number have, however, taken to the cultivation of land. They are shrewd and full of intrigue, and have acquired considerable influence in the Kol communities. The village accountants or tahsildars and dakaas or village watchmen are almost invariably of this caste. A Tanti is the logal adviser of the villagers, no suit or litigation being entered on without his opinion being taken. They exercise a most mischievous influence in the Kol villages, and are about the most obnoxious class of foreigners. In my opinion no Tanti should ever be allowed to be either tahsildar or dakaa in the Kolhan.

Rurmis.

74. The Kurmi population is 2,140 souls. They are found chiefly in the southern and south-western pirs and in some villages near the station of Chaibassa. These men came originally from Bihar in the capacity of menial servants or petty dealers. They have gradually accumulated money, and by acquiring lands by fair means or foul have become permanent settlers in the estate. Several villages have now men of this caste as headmen.

75. With the exception of the Mothurabasi Gowalas, the foreigners in the Kolhan

speak the language and conform to the customs of the Hos.

Kamars (blacksmiths) and Kumars (potters).

of the Kamars (blacksmiths) is the lowest in the Kolhan, and they are the poorest; 90 pc f them practically hold no land, except the small plot on which their wretched? The condition of the Kumars (potters) is superior to that of the e villages of Thoi, Lalgarh, Nagra, Bhorbhoria, Aola, Gumra and Bor 'tivators, and a few villages are almost entirely peopled by them.

Tamarias.

77. The Tamaries a tribute 2,965 souls to the general population of the Kolhan. They are of aboriginal extraction, and have a language of their own. But most of them now speak both Ho and Hindi. They are generally better dressed than the Hos. Very few of them cultivate lands, the majority being by occupation dealers in oil, tussar-cocoons and lac. They are found chiefly in Gumra, Thoi, Bhorbhoria, Lalgarh and Golkera pirs.

(3) Foreigners.

78. According to the records of the past settlement there were in the year 1867 1,579 foreign cultivators in the Kolhan estate. The number of this class of cultivators now found, amounts to 15,755. Of this number, 5,643 are the heirs and representatives of the old foreign cultivators, so that since that period 10,112 new foreign cultivators have settled in the estate. These are for the most part immigrants from the adjoining Tributary and Political States.

79. A fact deserving of special notice is that for the settling of these new cultivators the Mankis and the Mundas are responsible; for it has been by their connivance that the foreigners have found lodgment in the Kolhan. Not only have men of this class obtained the settlement of descreted holdings, but numerous instances have been met with in which the claims of heirs and relatives of Hos have been completely ignored in favour of foreigners. These cases have in the present settlement been rectified as far as possible.

80. In addition to the large number of new foreign cultivators, there are 6,952 foreign non-cultivators who have settled in the estate since the last settlement. These people are either petty traders, blacksmiths, weavers, day-laborers or tenders of the village cattle.

These foreigners are distributed as follows:-

Serial.	Name of Pir.	Number of foreign non-cultivators.	Serial.	Name of Pir.	Number of foreign non-cultivators.	Serial.	NAME OF PIE.	Number of foreign non-cultivators.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Thoi Aola Bor Gumra Lalgarh Bhorbhoria Bontoria Saranda Golkera	1,352 905 738 718 490 483 309 244 240	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Nagra Borkela Cherai Kotgarh Adjudhia Rengra Kainua Chiru Rajabasa	220 191 180 140 112 106 100 87 66	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Jamda Kuldiha Sidu Chainpur Asentoli Rela Lota Latua [Total	62 61 60 33 18 15 13 10

It will be seen from the above that these foreigners are found mostly in the pirs that are contiguous to the Mohurbhanj and Keonjhar Tributary States and to the Political States Gangpur and Bonai. It is from these States that the new settlers have chiefly come. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway line also has attracted a large number of laborers and dealers from different parts, many of whom have now become permanent settlers in the estate. In several villages of Gumra, Bor and Aola pirs banius and shop-keepers have settled; in villages Jagarnathpur, Kotgarh, and Jointgarh several Muhammadan families originally petty dealers, have gradually acquired much land and are now extensive cultivators. It is clear from what has been stated that it is quite time a check was placed on the ingress of foreigners into the estate, and this has been done, as explained elsewhere.

(4) General condition.

81. The general condition of the people has improved since the last settlement. Certainty of tenure, the very moderate rate of assessment, the cultivation of new land free of rent, the development of the tussar-silk trade, and the opening out of roads are the chief causes that have effected this improvement. The Ho men and women are better dressed than they used to be, and even in the remote villages, where the botoi (rag between the legs fastened behind and before, was in common use among the women thirty years ago, it is now rarely seen, and then only on old women, while in the villages close to Chaibassa the dress of women is not only decent, but graceful. Exclusiveness is still a distinctive feature in the Ho character, though much of it is wearing off in those parts where the foreigners have broken in and settled. I do not by any means regard this as an unmixed blessing, for by intermingling with foreigners the Hos are losing much of their original simplicity and truthfulness. Of those Mundas and Mankis who hav learnt Hindi, not many of them are trusted by their raiyats, as I have had ample op the course of the settlement. In most of the disputes the disputan have their cases referred to their headmen, preferring to have their disputes to have their siders. This is much to be regretted; for if the ancient village of the settlement have the confidence of the people, and every cather should, I think, be followed by summary dismissal.

82. Very few of the grown-up Hos can speak any language but their own, probably not more than one in a hundred in the interior. Some of the rising generation, however, attend the village schools and are being taught Hindi. As a rule, the Mankis and Mundas are well off, and the condition of the ordinary cultivator is fairly good. He lives cheaply and his wants are few. He is very seldom in debt, and in this particular presents a very favorable contrast to his kinsman, the Sonthal, who is always in debt and in difficulties.

83. Those who can afford it take two meals daily—one at noon, and the other at night. These meals consist of boiled rice and dál, sig or vegetables. The poorer classes cook their food once a day in the evening. Some of this food is kept and eaten at noon the next day. Those who cannot afford a fresh cooked midday meal drink hándia (deang or illi in Ho) which serves instead of a meal. The quantity of this rice-beer that is consumed by these people is simply astonishing. There is always a supply of hándia in the house of every raiyat that can afford it. The women, and even the children from two years of age and upwards, drink it. The mahua flower is an important food staple, particularly in the jungle villages, where for weeks the poorer classes subsist on it, and wild roots, wild fruits and leaves that they gather in the jungle.

Household utensils, oil-pressing machines, &c.

84. Earthen pots and dried hollow gourds have for generations been the only household utensils of the ordinary Ho, but metal utensils are now extensively used in the well-to-do families all over the estate.

85. The primitive oil-press in use 30 years ago is still to be seen in almost every village. It consists of two heavy horizontal logs of timber, placed one upon the other, and secured at both ends by strong perpendicular posts, which run through the two horizontal pieces of timber; the oilseed contained in small bags or baskets is placed between the two timbers, and the oil pressed out. Besides the ordinary oilseeds, the Kols obtain oil from the fruit seeds of the mahua, kusum, karanj and sutrani.

86. The dhenki, so common in other parts of the country, is not much used among the Kols. Their ordinary method of husking rice is by putting the paddy into a hollow made in

the ground and crushing it with a wooden pounder worked by the hands.

Festivals, &c.

87. The festivals, the various ceromonies attending marriages, births, and funerals, and the forms of worship among the Hos and other aboriginal races, are exhaustively described in Colonel Dalton's Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal.

88. As regards the Magh festival I have a suggestion to offer. This festival corresponds to the Bandhna festival of the Sonthals. It is not kept at the same period in all the villages, and the time during which it is held in the different villages in the circle extends over a month or six weeks, and by pre-arrangement the festival commences in each village on a different date, so as to allow the inhabitants of each village to take part in the protracted licentiousness that prevails during the festival. I think Government might be moved to interfere, as was done in regard to the Bandhna festival in the Sonthal Parganas, where, by an order passed about sixteen years ago, one period was fixed for its celebration

throughout the district. It would check much drunkenness, and would have a very salutary effect generally. The Hos are naturally quiet and modest, but during this festival all modesty is thrown aside; the people give themselves up to feasting, immoderate drinking, and to the unrestrained indulgence of their amorous propensities, and the utmost liberty is given to the boys and girls. If all this cannot be altogether prevented, I think it might at any rate be checked to a considerable extent by limiting the period of the festival. To say nothing of the general waste and extravagance that occurs, it cannot but be very demoralizing for the people to spends month or six weeks every year in intemperance and licentiousness.

89. The habit of handia drinking does not as a rule lead to drunkenness; but the wastage of substance caused by this habit is enormous; and there is no doubt the condition of the Hos would be far better than it is were it not for this habit. It is not noticeable to anything like the same extent amongst the Hos in the adjoining States. I think I am well within the mark when I estimate the quantity of rice annually consumed in the brewing of handia in the Kolhan at a quarter of the whole annual outturn, or about 8,71,793 maunds.

Education.

90. The first attempt to educate the Kols was made in 1841, when an Anglo-Vernacular School, teaching English and Hindi, was established at Chaibassa. But as the Kols made no satisfactory progress, the school was abolished in 1851. Another experiment was made by establishing several Bengali schools in the estate in the place of the Anglo-Vernacular School; but the Kols could not be induced to attend these schools. In the year 1871-72 several Hindi village schools were established in different parts of the estate, and the Kols, except those living in remote and uncivilized parts, readily accepted them, Hindi being the court language of the district. These, with the higher class English school at Chaibassa, have done much towards the advancement of the people during later years. At present there are 97 village schools in the Kolhan with 5,169 pupils, of whom 3,849 are Kols and 54 are Sonthals, the remaining being of the Bhuiya, Tanti, Gowala and other castes. The attendance in March 1896 was 5,169 boys. There are a few private schools in which the children of foreigness, both boys and girls, are taught Uriya. These schools are in Kotgarh and Borpir. The allotment for primary education in the Kolhan was Rs. 3,786 last year, in addition to which the sum of Rs. 458 was sanctioned from the Kolhan Estate Improvement Fund. The total grant for education was therefore Rs. 4,244.

CHAPTER 9.

PARTICULARS OF CULTIVATED LAND.

(1) Classes of land.

91. As already remarked, the surface of almost the whole estate is composed of long undulating ridges. The slopes of these ridges and the swampy ground between them are the lands on which rice crops are raised. First, level terraces out of the sides of the ridges are prepared, small embankment to hold water being made round each plot. As soon as the rains set in the rice terraces are flooded, and the water is retained until the crop ripens. The best rice lands are in the bottom of the depressions, as from their position they receive all the vegetable mould washed off the slopes, and retain moisture even in the driest years. These are called bera lands. The bád lands are higher up the slope, and remain dry for a longer period. There is also a variety of rice that is grown on the tops of the ridges or what are known as gora lands. On these lands are also grown cereals, pulses and miscellaneous crops. The gora land situated close to the village is generally well cultivated and manured, and frequently yields two crops annually. The gora land situated further from the village is not tilled so carefully, and is rather barren. This land is usually sown with some crop such as kodo or surgujia, which does not require much looking after.

(2) Area under each class of land.

92. The total assessed area covered by each description of the abovementioned classes of lands is given below:—

Class.		Area in acres.	Area in square miles.	Proportion shown in percentage.
1		2	3	4
 Bera Bád Gora 	•••	48,778·4 145,960·5 140,996·1	76·2 228·1 220·3	43·5 14·5 42·0
Total	•••	335,735	524.6	100-

(3) Increase of cultivation.

93. The following table shows the increase of cultivation that has taken place in each pir since the past settlement:—

			Area of bera	Area and bád	Incre	ASE.	Total area of cultivated lands.	Percentage	
Serial.	NAME OF PIR.		and båd lands assess ed at the last settlement (acres).	l at the last present Area in Forcent settlement survey acres.		Forcent- age.	including gora assessed at the present settlement. (acres).	of increas on the tota assessed area.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Asantoli	•••	454.8	1,002-3	547· 5	120.2	1,579.2	247.1	
3	Adjudhia	•••	3,227.1	6,468.8	3,241.7	100 4	9,324.3	188.9	
3	Sidu		1,509•1	3,261.6	1,752 5	116.1	5,29 0.0	184.2	
4	Chiru	•••	2,193.3	4,277.8	2,084 5	95.0	7,342.4	234.8	
5	Lota	• * * *	678 [.] 5	1,383.9	805.4	139.2	2,237.7	286.8	
6	Rajabasa		1,469.1	3,410.2	1,941.1	132.1	4,731.4	222.0	
7	Cherai	•••	4,414.8	10,759.8	6,345.0	1 43 7	15,527.9	251.7	
8	Borkela	•••	2,477.3	6,962·1	3,484.8	140.7	11,380.4	359.4	
9	Gumra	•••	12,831.9	2 9,919· 4	17,087.5	133.1	50,872.4	245.8	
10	Thoi		11,965'3	27,613.6	15,648 3	130 7	40,419.5	237.8	
11	Bhorboria	•••	4,629.6	11,302.3	6,672· 7	144.0	17,170.1	270.8	
12	Nagra	••.	1,4248	2,945.4	1,520.6	106.7	4,571.3	220.8	
13	Lalgarh	•••	4,817.9	10,914 ·9	6,097 0	126.6	18,773.1	289 6	
14	Aola	•••	5,899.1	14,360 7	8,461.6	143.4	26,745.7	353.4	
15	Bor	•••	14,461.3	31,129 5	19,668.2	136.0	55,096.6	280.9	
16	Bontoria	•••	2,1864	6,289.7	4,103.3	187 7	16,154.3	638.8	
17	Kotgarh	•••	1,668.2	4,344 0	2,675.8	160 4	10,971.5	557.7	
18	Jamda	***	308.2	764.0	455.8	147.0	1,765.0	472.3	
19	Rengra	4**	1,123.3	2,325.0	1,201.7	106.9	4,846.7	331.2	
20	Chainpur	•••	475.8	1,195.7	719.9	151.2	1,940.3	307.7	
21	Golkera	•••	1,842.5	4,847.3	8,004.8	163'0	8,402 5	314	
22	Kainua	•••	567.3	1,748.3	1,180.9	208.1	3,237.3	400.4	
23	Kuldiha	•••	774.3	2,356.0	1,581.7	204.2	4,633.8	498.4	
24	Rela	•••	42.3	139.7	97.4	230.2	410 9	877'6	
25	Saranda	•••	995.9	2,833.7	1,837 8	184.5	11,593.0	1,069.9	
26	Latua	•••	88.9	183 3	94.4	106.1	1,217.7	1,269.7	
	Total	•••	82,427.0	1,94,738:9	1,12,311.9	136.3	385,735.0	307.3	

From this table it is seen that the percentage of increase in area of the bera and båd lands has been the greatest in Rela pir, smallest in Chiru pir. The total increase in the bera and båd areas for the whole estate is 112,311.9 acres, or 175.5 square miles, while the gross increase in the total assessed area (including gora lands) is 253,308 acres, or 395.8 square miles, the percentage of increase in the total cultivated area being 307.3.

(4) Irrigation.

94. The rivers and streams traversing the estate are not much used for irrigation. The river currents being for the most part very rapid, the drainage is soon carried off. The chief means of irrigation that is practised is the construction of embankments or bandhs across the upper ends of depressions or jores; reservoirs are thus formed at a high level, from which all the lands lying below may be irrigated. Most of these reservoirs are, however, small, and are therefore not of much use. To provide efficient irrigation large embankments in well selected localities are needed.

95. It will be seen from the figures given in the subjoined statement that the area protected by irrigation is a little over one-fifth of the total cultivated area:—

Serial.	Sources of irrigation.		Percentage of the total cultivated area.
1	2	3	4
1 2	Rivers Government bandhs and tai.ks.	14,085 25,363	4·1 7·6
3	Private bandhs	33,826	10.0
	Total	79,274	21.7

(2)		Ditto	f bandhs	constructed ditto	by Government are by raiyats		•••	78 661
(3)	Old	tanks		•••	•••	•••	•••	204
						Total	***	943

It is not known by whom these old tanks were constructed. They are by the Hos called Sarakh tanks, which would imply that they owe their existence to the Sarakhs, who are said to have been the early settlers of this part of Singhbhum.

97. The following table shows the areas of the different crops that are irrigated in the exists:

estate:-

Serial.	Спорв.		Area in acres irriga-ted.	Percentage of irrigated area for each crop.
1	2	_	3	4
1 2 3 4 5	Rice Wheat Sugarcane Tobacco Miscellaneous produce	***	71,752 1,020 74 124 304	36.8 100.0 100.0 0.2
	Total		73,274	21.7

It is seen from this table that 36.8 per cent., or over one-third of the total area of rice lands is irrigated. All the lands growing wheat and sugarcane and tobacco are irrigated. The total area irrigated bears to the total cultivated area a proportion of 21.7 per cent.

(5) Crop.

98. The total cropped area is given below, the area and percentage of each crop being separately shown :-

Serial.	Description.			Crops.	}	Area in acres.	Percentage	
1	2		3	4		5	6	
1	Cercals	•••	1 2 3 4 5	Rice Wheat Barley Jowar (millet) Bajra (do.)		235,917 1,020 326 1,919 2,057	70·27 ·30 ·09 ·57 ·61	
2	Pulses	•••	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Mandua Indian-corn Goondli Gram Musur Khesari Urid Mung		5,911 15,042 8,365 2,740 1,884 3,070 4,921 2,312	1.76 4.48 2.49 .81 .55 .91 1.46	
3	Oil-seeds	•••	14 15 16 17 18	Rahar Kurthi Linsced Til Mustard (sarson)	•••	13,566 30,522 2,735 1,930 7,894	4.04 9.09 .80 .60 2.30	
4	Spices		19 20 21	Surgujia Turmerie Dhonia	•••	74,790 78 76 76	4·50 ·02 ·03 ·02	
5 6 7	Sugar Fibres Narcotics	•••	22 23 24 25 26	Chilly Sugarcane Cotton Tobacco Garden produce	•••	74 976 124 78	·02 ·29 ·04 ·02	
	Total	•••	•••	******		358,399	106.75	
				Twice cropped area Not cropped area	•••	22,664 3,95,735	6:75 100:00	

99. The following table shows the cultivated areas cropped in the different seasons:

Serial.	Description.		Area in acres. Percentage				
1	2		3	4			
1	Bhadoi or autumn crop		85,050	25.34			
2°	Aghani or winter crop	•••	232,445	69 ·23			
3	Rubi or spring crop	•••	40,904	12·18			
4	Total area of crops	•••	3 58,399	106.75			
5	Twice cropped area	•••	22,664	6.75			
6	Net cropped area	935,735 100.0					

It is seen from this table that the area of the rabi crop is about half that of the bhadoi; that of the aghani about three times that of the bhadoi.

(6) System of Agriculture—(a) Rice.

- 100. Rice is the chief agricultural product, and yields three crops. The early rice is sown broadcast on goru lands after the first fall of rain in June, and is reaped in August and September. The autumn rice is sown in June on bad land, and is reaped towards the end of October and November. This crop is both sown broadcast and transplanted. The winter rice crop is sown in the nursery early in July, transplanted to bera land in the latter part of July and early in August, and is reaped in December. The process of rice cultivation consists in preparing a nursery bed by repeated ploughings after rainfall and sowing the seed thickly over it. When the seedlings have attained the height of from six to twelve inches they are transplanted to the fields, which in the meantime have been prepared. These fields are ploughed three or four times and harrowed before the seedlings are transplanted. The average yield of paddy per acre of bera lands is 22 maunds; that of bad lands 14 maunds, and that of gora lands 9 maunds: these averages have been ascertained by several experimental crop-cuttings, but the statements showing the results have unfortunately been mislaid. Accepting these averages, the total quantity of rice produced annually in the estate on 48,778 acres of bera land amounts to 10,73,116 maunds, on 145,961 acres of bád land to 20,43,454 maunds, on 41,178 acres of gora land to 3,70,602, total outturn =34,87,172 maunds. These averages may appear low when compared with those obtained in other districts; but it must be borne in mind that the soil of the Kolhan is generally poor, particularly that of the bad and gora lands. Doubtless there are villages in which, owing to superior soil, the averages are higher, but they would be misleading if applied generally.
- 101. The superior gora lands situated near the village and the poorer sorts of rice land, are manured with a mixture of cattle-dung, ashes and house-refuse. Dung is chiefly used for the poorer sorts of rice land, while in manuring the high gora land a larger proportion of ashes is applied. The weeds growing on the gora lands are also burnt before the field is ploughed. The superior gora lands are brought under cultivation every year; but the poorer classes of gora lands are cultivated only every second or every third year.
 - The following varieties of rice are included in the crop raised on bera lands:-
- (1) Sátboi, (2) Dáh, (3) Heselsálá, (4) Baijnath, (5) Ram-sarih, (6) Sita-sarih (7) Jitmul-bhoge, (8) Roá, (9) Boi-sársár, (10) Aprob, (11) Játá, (12) Mereleroi, (13) Baruchoká, (14) Sarjom, (15) Mádkam, (16) Tayer-jung, (17) Dusroo, (18) Dudh-sar, (19) Kelomekati, (20) Goljoi-jata, (21) Balbhodor-bhoge, (22) Icha-konchi, (23) Kandor, (24) Chaulisela, (25) Jadukan, and (26) Piri-it-kuam. Those on bad lands are—

- (1) Kasmá, (2) Damdar, (3) Kareya-kanu, (4) Bojna, (5) Malto, (6) Koranga, (7) Koyae (8) Chorai, (9) Jarli, (10) Kadam-khesari, (11) Sor-champa, (12) Samom-chari, (13) Pii, dongor, (14) Hitiba, (15) Rahi sarai, (16) Juli, (17) Mandu, (18) Boojnia, and (19) Raj-mé-, and the varieties of rice grown on gora lands are the-
- (1) Del-babá, (2) Jemtá, (3) Masanga, (4) Gora-kakri, (5) Dumar-dhonia, and (6) Gorá-kharari.
- 103. The harvests are not gathered in farm-houses, but in open threshing floors generally near the village, which are well cleaned and plastered. There are two modes of threshing—one by beating out the grain by the feet, the other by having it trodden out by bullocks. In the former the females take a prominent part. The grain is seldom beaten out by the hand. As the straw is much broken in the process of threshing, it is ill adapted for the purpose of thatching, and is used chiefly as cattle fodder. The grain when threshed out is stored in large drums made of twisted straw rope, locally termed pooras. These are kept on rough wooden platforms within the dwelling-houses.

104. The average cost of cultivating a local bigha of rice land is as follows:-

								K8.	4.	P.
(1)	Cost of	four ploughings		•••	•••	***	•••	0	8	0
(2)	,,	manuring	***	•••	•••	•••	***	0		
(3)	11	repairing ridges		•••	•••	•••	***	0	4	0
(4)	11	seed	***	•••	***	***	•••	1	4	0
(5) (6)	11	harrowing		•••	•••	***	•••	0	2	0
(6)	,,	transplanting		•••	•••	•••	•••	0	4	0
(7)	,,	weeding	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	0	4	0
(8)	"	reaping	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	0	8	0
(9)	,,	transporting to	the thre	shing-floor		•••	•••	0	4	0
(10)	,,	threshing	•••	***	•••	•••	***	0	8	0
					m . 1					<u> </u>
					Total	•••	•••	4	2	0

(b) Sugarcane.

105. Sugarcane is cultivated by foreigners (dikoos) is a few villages in Nagra, Aola, Bor, Golkera and Saranda pirs; but the area under cultivation is very limited, being only 74 acres. The fields chosen are situated near tanks and rivers, as the crop requires repeated irrigation. It is planted from cuttings in the months of February and March, and is cut in December and January following. The variety grown is smaller than that known in Bengal. No experiment as to the actual outturn per bigha of this crop has been made; but it is admitted by the cultivators that the average yield per local bigha is between 10 and 12 maunds, and that it is considered a very profitable crop.

(c) Cotton

106. The area under cotton cultivation is 976 acres. This crop is grown chiefly in Cherai, Gumra, Thoi, Bhorbhoria, Lalgarh, Aola and Bor pirs. The two kinds of cotton grown are the *rhotia* and the *lambuá*, the first being an annual grown on *gora* lands with Indian-corn and other cereals which are sown in the month of June, and gathered late in September or in October. The second kind is a perennial, also grown on *gora* land. The produce suffices only for home-consumption, and is not exported. It is purchased by the local weavers and by other castes who prepare coarse thread from it. The cultivation has decreased of late years, the raiyats having substituted other crops.

(d) Tobacco.

107. The area of tobacco-growing land is 124 acres. It is generally cultivated on alluvial lands along the banks of the large rivers in Bor and Chainpur pirs, and on small plots near the homesteads where the lands are well manured. It is sown in seed-beds in October, the seedlings being transplanted in December, and the crop gathered in March. Two kinds of tobacco are cultivated; one has a large lanceolate leaf, the other a small leaf, which is about half the size of the other. This crop is grown entirely for home consumption.

(c) Wheat.

108. The area under wheat cultivation is 1,020 acres. It is grown on bád rice lands, after the rice crop has been removed, and chiefly in Cherai, Rajabasa, Lota, Gumra, Borkela, Thoi, Aola and Bor pirs. It is sown broadcast in the month of November, and the crop is harvested in February and March following. The average yield per acre is about 10 maunds, and the market price varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

(f) Indian-corn, &c.

109. The other cereals grown are Indian-corn (Zea mays), marua (Eleusine coracana) bajra (spiked millet—Penicillaria spicata), goondli (Pancum miliare, and joar Sorgham) Vulgare—great millet). These are sown on the high lands near the homesteads in June, and are reaped in August and September. The area under Indian-corn cultivation is 15,042 acres, or more than one-third of the gora rice area. Marua cultivation covers an area of 5,911 acres; the areas under bajra, goondli and joar cultivation are 2,057 acres, 8,365 acres and 1,919 acres respectively.

(g) Pulses.

110. The pulses grown in the estate are (1) urid, (2) barai, (3) rahar, (4) romha, (5) mung, (6) kurthi, (7) gram, (8) khesari, (9) musoor, and (10) keráo. Gram, khesari, musoor and kerao are grown on the rice lands after the paddy crop is reaped. The other pulses are grown on the high gora lands. The total area cultivated with pulses is 59,015 acres, or 17.55 per cent. of the total cropped area; kurthi covers 9.09 per cent., rahar 4.04 per cent., urid 1.46 per cent., the remaining pulses representing 2.96 per cent. of the total cropped area.

(h) Oilseeds.

111. Tisi (linseed), sarson (mustarrd), til and surgujia are the principal oilseeds grown in the estate. Of these, tisi is grown on the rice lands as well as on gora lands; the others are grown on gora lands only. Tisi and sarson are sown generally in November and reaped in March. The total area covered by these oilseed crops is 27,349 acres or 8.2 per cent. of the total cropped area, surgujia occupying a little over 4 per cent., sarson something over 2 per cent., and the remaining crops 2 per cent. of this area.

(i) Twice-cropped lands.

112. The total area of twice cropped land is 22,664 acres, or about 7 per cent. of the total cultivated area. The different kinds of crops grown on these lands are as stated below:—

First crop.			Second crop.
(1) Rico	***	•••	Wheat.
(2)	***	•••	Gram.
(3) ,, (4) ,,	•••	•••	Musoor.
(4) ,,	***	***	Khesari.
(5) ,,	•••	***	Tisi.
(6) _,,	•••	***	Keráo.
(7) Gora rice	***	***	Surgujis.
(8) Indian.corn		***	Sarson.

Rotation of crops is not practised to any considerable extent, and is confined to the class of up land or gora lands. Rice lands are season after season planted with rice, but in the more advanced parts of the district gram, khesari, musoor, keráo and tisi are sown in the low rice lands before the crop is reaped. Where rotation of crops is resorted to, kurthi or surgujia is grown in the first year, followed in the second year by kodo or tili, the land being allowed to lie fallow in the third year.

(j) Agricultural Implements.

113. The ordinary implements of agriculture are :-

					P	RICE	•
					Rs.	Α.	P.
(1)	Náil or plough		•••	•••	0	1	0
	Phal or plough-sha	re	•••	•••	0	3	0
	Anr or yoke	•••	•••	•••	0	2	0
(4)	Kudlám or spade	•••	•••	•••	1	0	0
(5)	Hákeh or hatchet		ermen and	***	0	8	0
(6)	Dátárom or sickle	· col	2010	•••	0	1	0
(7)	Kara or leveller	SIN			0	2	0
(8)	Gáitá or pick-axe	100000		•••	0	8	0
(9)	Rooka or chisel	(3)		•••	0	2	0
(10)	Hisi-dándá or plou	gh-shaft		•••	0	1	0
		71	2011			10	
		Y 13	Total	•••	2	12	U
		7.37	A SILL				_

(k) Bullocks, &c.

114. Buffaloes, oxen and cows are employed by the Hos in agriculture. The average price of a pair of buffaloes varies from Rs. 32 to Rs. 40; that of a pair of bullocks from Rs. 24 to Rs. 30, and that of a pair of cows from Rs. 16 to Rs. 20. The ordinary cultivators use cows chiefly, buffaloes being used only by the richer classes. The Hos never milk their cows, and their eattle are tended by gowalas, one or two of whom may be found in most Ho villages.

(l) Live-stock.

115. The following table shows the live-stock in the estate:-

Serial.	Description.	Description. Total number.		Average number in a village.	Average price for each.			
1	2		3	4	5			
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Bullocks and bulls Cows Male buffaloes Cow buffaloes Young stock calves and calves Sheep Goats Horses and ponics Mules and donkeys	buffalo	45,176 33,300 12,283 14,542 13,288 17,004 34,687 320	50 36 13 16 14 19 38 1 in every 3 villages.	Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 "8 to "10 "16 to "20 "25 "6 "2 "2 "2 "15			
10	Pigs Total	•••	13,802	202	As. 12			

CHAPTER 10.

Classification of Tenants.

- 116. In the rent-paying villages of the Kolhan estate there is but one kind of tenure, viz., the simple cultivating tenure, there being no intermediate tenures between the proprietor (Government) and the actual cultivators of the soil. The raiyat pays his rent to the Munda or village headman, and the Mundas pay the rents of their villages to Government through the Divisional headman or Manki. The Mundas and Mankis are merely collectors of rent, and are not tenure-holders. As regards the lands they actually hold they have the same rights as other settled raiyats.
 - 117. The raiyats have been divided into five classes, viz.

 - Kol—Occupancy raiyats,
 Foreigner—Occupancy raiyats,
 Kol—Non-occupancy raiyats,

 - (4) Foreign non-occupancy raiyats, (5) Foreigners holding homesteads only.
- The following table shows the five classes of cultivating raiyats, the aggregate area held by each class, the average area of each holding, and the aggregate rent payable by each class:-

		of te-	cul- area cach	rea of land g (in	18	ent.		Aı	7ers	ige
Serial.	CLASS OF CULTIVATOR.	Number nancies.	Aggregate tivated a held by e class.	Average area of cultivated land per holding (in acre).	Before settlement.	According this seemen	rent per cultivated acre.			
1	2	2 3	4		6	7		8		
1	Kol-Occupancy	48,629	275,534	5.7	Rs. A. P 56,451 3 0		A. P. 7 3	Rs.		P. 2
2	raiyats. Foreigner—Occupancy raiyats.	7,326	32,742	4.4	7,118 6 0	19,094	0 0	0	8	4
3	Kol—Non-occupancy	14,402	18,507	1.3	5 6 7 3 0	6,693	3 0	0	5	9
4	Foreigner-Non-occupancy raiyats.	7,184	8,952	1.3	692 2 0	9,797	1 9	1	1	6
5	Foreigners holding homesteads only.	1,245	215.6	0.17	•••••	465	5 3	2	2	6
	Total	78,786	335,950.6	4.26	64,828 14 0	1,77,300	1 3	0	8	5 1
в	Kols holding home- steads only.	945	····	•••						
	Total holdings	79,731		•••			••		•••	
7	Under-raiyats	66	161	2.4	•••••	87	3 0	0	8	7

119. The fifth class of tenants are not actual cultivators, but are foreigners who hold only homestead lands. These lands have been assessed at the rate of Re. 1 per local bigha.

120. The sixth class of tenants are Kols who hold only homestead lands; these have now soon reserved. Live, would vary will have the construction and mis homestate 1106 of rent, provided he does not occupy more than a reasonable area.

CHAPTER 11.

RIGHTS OF TENANTS.

121. Every resident raiyat has the right to extend his cultivation by reclaiming a portion of the waste lands within the village boundaries; he must, however, apply to the Manki and the Munda for permission before doing so; but no waste land within any protected forest block may be cleared without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner. The resident raiyat also has the preferential right as regards the settlement of abandoned holdings, and the Munda is not at liberty to settle such lands with a non-resident raiyat so long as a resident raiyat is found willing to take them over at the rent fixed by the settlement.

122. A resident raiyat may with the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner construct a bandh or tank or make any other improvement on his own holding.

123. Every settled cultivating raiyat, whether Ho or diku (foreigner), has practically rights of occupancy, so long as he pays punctually his settled rent. Numerous cases have,

however, come to notice in the present settlement in which both Mundas and Mankis have evicted raiyats and settled their lands with others without any order or decree. has therefore been inserted in the patta forbidding the eviction of raiyats from their holdings or any portion of them without an order of the Deputy Commissioner or of a competent court. Eviction will only be sanctioned on the ground of non-payment of rent.

124. The settlement recognises only money-rents which have been fixed at uniform rates, excepting the cases of new foreign cultivators and new foreign settlers who have been

assessed at special rates.

125. No raiyat's rent for the land now measured and settled with him can, within the the term of the present settlement, be enhanced. Where, with the consent of the Manki and the Munda, the raiyat brings new land under cultivation, he is entitled to hold such land rent free for an equitable period, after which the new land is to be assessed at rates not exceeding those established by the settlement; and during the remainder of the period of the lease one-half of the rent so realized shall belong to the Manki, the other half to the Munda.

All abwabs and illegal cesses are forbidden by a clause inserted in both the patta 126.and the record of rights. It does not, however, appear that any unauthorized collections have ever been made in the Kolhan.

127. Gora lands were not assessed at the last settlement, but every settled raiyat had a right to cultivate a certain portion of this class of land. He did not, as a matter of course. always occupy the same land, so that his right in regard to the gora land would be a right of cultivation. So long as the raiyats were few in number, and the lands were plentiful, the raiyat had no difficulty in finding gora lands to cultivate; but the increase in population and the great competition for land of late years have brought about a change, and the system of shifting gora cultivation has now quite disappeared. These lands have for many years past been occupied continuously by the cultivators, the best lands being in the possession of the Mundas and their relatives and friends, who now claim a right of occupancy in regard to such lands. Any attempt, therefore, to deprive those who hold more than a fair share of land of this class, and to make a just redistribution would have given rise to serious trouble. The gora lands have therefore been recorded in the names of the rajvats in possession, and are recognised now as part of the holdings. Under the orders of Government contained in letter—Land Revenue, No. 5590, dated 23rd December 1895, a rate of one anna per local higha has been imposed on these lands.

128. The raivati holding was not declared at the last settlement to be heritable, though the fact that it was so does not appear to have been ever questioned. To remove doubt on this point, a clause declaring that the holding is heritable has been inserted in the draft record of rights, which has been submitted for approval.

129. The custom of allowing private partitions has been recognised in the present set.

tlement, the holders of the shares being treated as separate raivats and their rents separately assessed. When, however, a holding of less than 7 local bighas is formed as the result of such partition, the rent of the parent holding must continue to be paid jointly, and the partition in such cases will not be recognised or entered in the mutation register. As regards the question of inheritance, Dr. Manook, who from his long experience as Assistant Commissioner in the district had special opportunities of becoming acquainted with the customs of the Kols, in his letter dated 3rd September 1895, to the Deputy Commissioner, states that "sons are entitled to certain shares of the father's land, whether hereditary or acquired. No matter how small the holding (unless too small) may be, each son has a right to claim a portion. The eldest son gets a larger share, the younger sons equal shares. Daughters have no claims. * * " "A father may partition his lands among his sons during his lifetime, retaining a portion for himself or giving up and living with one of his sons, or at the marriage of a son a father may give him a portion of his lands to set him up, and unless the son gets a pretty large share it does not bar him getting an additional share on his father's death to equalize his share with those of his brothers." "A Ho cannot dispose of his lands as he chooses. The land does not belong to him; it is hereditary, inalienable, and must descend to his sons and sons' sons; and if a Ho has not direct male issue, the land goes to his brother, or next kin; and if no kith or kin, to the village community represented by the Munda."

The custom of allowing the eldest son a larger share than his brothers is not uniformly followed; for numerous instances have come to notice in the course of the present settlement in which the property, moveable as well as immoveable, has been equally divided botween the sons. In a large number of cases also daughters have been found sharing in the father's property, with the full approval of the village panchayet; and, considering the number of grown-up unmarried women that are met with in every Ho village, it is but right

that these women should have a share for their maintenance in their parents' property.

131. The total number of holdings settled at the last settlement was 32,983; excluding the new holding settled in the present settlement, which amount to 10,112, the total number obtained by the splitting up of the old holdings now is 69,619. Thus it is seen that on an average each holding of the last settlement has been split up into 2.1 within the last 30

132. In the past settlement selling land to foreigners or allowing them to settle in Ho villages was not expressly forbidden, though Dr. Hayes in his report on that settlement mentions that the Hos will not allow aliens to hold any lands in their villages. Dr. Manook in his letter, which I have already quoted says as regards this matter:—"I am strongly of opinion that in the Kolhan the transfer of land to aliens is not permissible without the consent of both the Manki and the Munda of the village in which the land is situated, and in addition with the express sanction of the Deputy Commissioner " " " " These matters were so well understood at the last settlement that it was not flowly necessary to include any clause in the patta and the kabuliyat to keep out aliens. The only persons of alien race that they associate with, but only so far as suits their own convenience, are the Tantis or weavers, Kumars or potters, and the Kamars or blacksmiths, and in most village communities a family or two of each of these castes exist." * * * Holders of decrees against Kol raiyats having lands in the Kolhan have applied for sale of their moveable property and for the arrest of the debtors, but never for sale of their lands.

133. Mr. Bompas, Deputy Commissioner, in reporting on the sale of lands in the Kolhan, remarked:—"A reference to the Registration office shows that no less than 31 such sales were effected by registered deed in 1893 and 43 in 1894, so that the practice is apparently growing. These figures are very significant, considering how backward registration is in Singhbhum, and I know for a fact that there have been unregistered sales."

134. To prevent the gradual ousting of the Kols and the extinction of their rights and

privileges in favour of foreigners, Government has sanctioned the following proposals in the present settlement :-

(i) that a provision be inserted in the record of rights and in the pattas, declaring the holding to be not transferable by gift, sale or mortgage without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner;

(ii) that the headman be required under penalty of fine, and after repeated negligence of dismissal, to report such transfers immediately when they do occur to the

Deputy Commissioner;

(iii) that the cultivation of lands in any Kol village by foreigners, who are not already recorded resident raiyats, without the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner, is forbidden.

The following table shows the number of sales that have taken place since the last

=		
Serial.	CLASS OF TRANS-	Entire holdings. Part holdings. Total.
Serial.	FEREI.	Number. Area in Number. Area in Number. Area in

been verbal; and the disputes regarding them have been very numerous. The mortgagee in nearly every instance setting up the claim of being purchaser, and it has often been hard to decide whether the transaction was a sale or a mortgage. Of the total number of mortgage cases, 1,010 have been amicably settled, the lands being restored to the mortgagors. In the cases in which compromise could not be effected, the particulars have been carefully recorded.

137. The total number of sub-raiyati holdings in the estate that have arisen since the last settlement is only 66. These under-raivats have now been treated as ordinary raivats, their lands being assessed at ordinary rates. Separate parchas have also been granted to them. The sub-letting of holdings at present practically does not exist; but it is probable that when the orders forbidding the transfer of holdings becomes generally known, an attempt to evade it may be made by purchasers trying to get themselves recorded as sub-

As a rule the people do nothing to improve the supply of fish in the tanks and bandhs in the estate. No fresh stock of fry is ever put into them, and only a very limited variety of small fish is obtained from them; these are enjoyed by the owners of the bandhs and tanks. The fish in the old tanks and in the bandhe constructed by Government are

enjoyed free of rent by the villagers.

139. The river fisheries have hitherto been enjoyed free of rent, apparently without any right, by the Mankis, Mundas, and people generally, in whose villages the fisheries are situated. These have now been settled for a term of twenty years with the Mankis; and the additional rent of Rs. 27 has been amalgamated with that of the Manki's division. The following is a list of the river fisheries, with the names of the Mankis with whom they have been settled and the rents fixed:-

Serial.	Name of river.		Name of p	ir.	Name o	of village.		Name of Manki whom settled.	vith	Amo ren which	t fo	r
1			8		4			5		6		
										Rs.	Δ.	, P.
1 2	Kharkai Do.	•••	Cherai Do.	•••	Mondi Aita		•••	Sikur Manki Ditto	•••	5 5	0	0
8 4	Do. Roro	•••	Do. Gumra	•••	Tengrai Chatomikir Chaibassa.		ana	Ditto Dulu Manki	•••	5 5 5	0	ů
6 7 8	Do. Sanjai Do. Do.	***	Chiru Chainpur Asantoli Sidu	•••	Chiru Uligutu Binj Kearchalam		•••	Bijai Manki Bharth Manki Chokro Manki Ditto		1 2 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 0
9 10	Do. Kharkai	•••	Do. Thoi	•••	Gondai Kokcho	न्यत	•••	Ditto Turam Manki	•••	1	0	0
								Total	•••	27	0	0

- 140. The rivers of the state being fordable except during the rains, temporary ferries are established only for the rainy season on the following rivers:—

 - Sanjai river lear village Janambera in Asantoli pir.
 Kharkai river near village Aita in Cherai pir.
 Tharkai river near village Mondi in Cherai pir.
 Baitain ver near village Jointgarh in Bor pir.
 Koel iver near village Dhipa ir Saranda pir.

The ferry in illage Aita on the Kharkai river has been leased out by the Deputy missioner, he proceeds being credited to Govern the other helf given over Commissioner, he to Gangaram Sh the other helf given over the river. The Baitarni mindari adjoins on the oppr has lately been resumed, ferry has hither t of the otl r ferries is with the village under contempla.

18.

(1) Goom Forests.

141. Almost the whole area covered by the primeval forests extending from the borders of the Keonjhur and the Bonai States on the south and south-west to Chainpur pir on the north of the Kolhan is now within the limits of the Government reserve forest.

142. The area of this forest is 531 square miles. It has not been surveyed in the present settlement. The following is a list of the Kolhan villages, the residents of which, termed "right-holders," are entitled to receive supplies of firewood, thatching grass, fodder grass, date-palm, sal and other leaves, bamboo and other minor forest produce for their own use, from the Government reserve forest, on payment of an annual rate of two pice per rupee of land rent payable by them :--

Serial.	Name of pir.	Serial.	Name of village.	Serial.	Name of pir.	Serial.	Name of village.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cherai	1	Barijol	-	Rajabasa-	70	Mojurdimba.
		2	Chimihatu	İ	contd.	71	Galubasa. Amrai.
		3 4	Ulihatu Lokehatu	l	!	72 73	Raihatu.
		5	Burujol		1	74	Pasuhatu.
	ì	6	Nakahasa	1	l	75	Sardha.
		7 8	Katigutu	6	Kainua	76 77	Konkoa. Sarjomhatu.
		ρ	Sindri]]		78	Baikera.
	i i	10	Gaisuti		!	79	Dhobadi.
]	11	Achu			80 81	Sahetba. Rangamati.
!		12 13	Ulijhari Amita			82	Anjidbera.
2	Borkela	14	Pasubera	H		83	Berasai
		15	Latarsika Hesabond	li	i	84	Guibera. Nungri.
		16 17	Jolda	1	1	85 86	Baipi.
		18	Chitansika			87	Ichahntu.
	i i	19	Khas Borkela	ĺ		88	Kasijora.
	ļ į	20 21	Pandabir Borodhar	l	[89 90	Chingijari. Bakua.
		22	Barondia	1		91	Petapeti.
	ļ	23	Sanguira	7	Golkera	92	Dhongaon.
	1	24 25	Guira Buhuta	Ø1.	0	93 94	Robgaon. Tuia.
		26	Ganjra		£3	95	Roskoa.
	İ	27	Simbia		SP	96	Koeltodang.
3	Lota	28 29	Karkata Bara Lota		63	97	Sagripi. Hiji a.
3	Liota	30	Pandrasali		9	98 99	Ututoa.
	i i	31	Khas Lota	11.9		100	Sirkapi.
		32	Kendusai	8	Chainpur	101	Ulibera. Kotsa.
4	Adjudhia	33 34	Aukolkuti Domra	200	20	102 103	Adgundi.
		35	Kuchusai		22	104	Loharda.
		36	Bagusiring	22	20	105	Baika, Panadha
	}	37 38	Chota Kudabera Garahatu			106 107	Borodha. Ghangraghat.
	ļį	39	Sonoro	া ভাই	त	108	Dumardiha.
	ļ ļ	40	Kasiuin or Kuchia	ll .	* .	109	Ponsua.
		41 42	Basakuti Bana Binj	il	1 11	110 111	Sohajora or Sansaigi. Dudhkundi.
		43	Dopai	1]] [112	Chandri.
		44	Banda Rangnie		ا _ ا	113	Chainpur.
		45 46	Khutpani Chendia	9	Gumra	114 115	Karlajori. Pancho.
	i	47	Gamaria			116	Parom Pancho
	,	48	Kada	1]	117	Tonto.
	i l	49 50	Murhatu Matkamhatu			118	Patahatu. Narsanda.
	<u> </u>	50 51	Chota Lagia	1]	119 120	Baihatu.
		52	Thakuragutu	ll .	1	121	Borobil.
		53	Pasia			122	Morasai.
	1 1	54 5 5	Gutuhatu Kokrobaru			123 12 4	Nimdi. Mohulsai or Matkamhat
)	56	Boro Lagia	1	ŀ	125	Kamarhatu.
	, !	57	Naranga	10	Kuldiha	128	Borai or Borgi.
		58 59	Topkocha Simbasai or Simbadi	11		127 128	Bid-diri or Dadree.
	1	60	Bachomhatu	1	1	129	Narsanda.
		61	Churio	il	}	130	Kebet kera.
	1	62	Sonorokuti	- 11		131	Gota Amba. Buru Dina.
5	Rajabasa	63 64	Chargui Gara Rajabasa	1		132	Kuira.
-		65	Putida	H		134	Patahatu.
		6 6	Baripi	il	l '	135	Kadomdiha.
)	67 68	Uli Rajabasa Chota Guntia		1	136 137	Bera Dina. Chota Kuira.
	1	6 9	Boro Guntia	il .	į.	138	Dewanbir.

* These villages are outside the Kolhan Government estate.

(2) Protected Forest.

143. Under the orders conveyed in Government letters Nos. 911For. and 3916L.R., dated respectively the 18th February and 14th August 1895, proceedings were taken to demarcate the excess wasteand jungle into blocks of protected forest. It was found that the Government orders could be given effect to in only 202 out of the 911 villages under settlement. In the rest of the villages it was found either that the waste and forest was

just sufficient for the reasonable requirements of the people, or that the excess waste and forest was so broken up and scattered that its separation from the villages was not practicable. In the 202 villages dealt with, an area of waste and forest at least equal to the cultivated area has been included within the village boundaries. The separated protected forest is comprised in 58 main blocks covering an area of 211.6 square miles. Many of these blocks comprise portions of two or three different pirs. In order to facilitate the supervision of the protected forests by the Mankis, the portions lying within their circles have been divided into 107 sub-blocks, the boundaries of these being demarcated by erecting piles of stones at short distances along the lines. Every effort has been made to keep the blocks as compact as possible. The average size of each of the main blocks is 2,335 acres, or 3.6 square miles, and that of the sub-blocks 1,266 acres, or about 40 square miles.

As regards the latter the raiyats have been induced to relinquish them, but they absolutely refuse to give up the rice lands; and as these are in most instances old fields that were measured at the last settlement, and in some cases the only rice lands the raiyats hold, it would be a great hardship were they to be deprived of them, particularly as they cannot be compensated with other rice lands in the village. The raiyats have therefore been permitted to hold these lands on the distinct understanding that the cultivation is not to be extended.

145. The protected forest blocks have been shown on the village maps, and skeleton maps of all these blocks have been prepared on scale 4 inches=1 mile, to be handed over to the Forest Department. The total length of the external boundary lines of the 58 main blocks is 698 miles, and the total length of the lines dividing the main blocks into sub-blocks is 132 miles; the total length of lines demarcated in connection with the protected forest blocks is therefore 830 miles. Under the orders of Government a proceeding has been drawn up and filed with each village record, stating the cultivated area, the area of waste added to the village and the boundary of the protected forest, and new village boundaries have been

laid down after excluding the protected forest blocks.

146. From paragraph 6 of Government letter No. 791L.R. (Forests), dated 21st September 1896, it will be seen that after the separation of the protected forest blocks the raiyats are to have absolute rights over the jungle and waste that is made over to them and included in their village boundaries, the protection of the Deputy Commissioner over these jungles being completely withdrawn. I presume that these orders apply not only to the 202 villages in which proceedings have been taken for the demarcation of excess forests, but also to the remaining 709 villages which, for reasons above explained, could not be brought under the operation of the Government orders; for I do not think it is the intention of Government to confer on some villages absolute rights over their jungle, while withholding it from the rest, as I can see no reason why this distinction should be made. Presuming that my view is correct, it appears to me that some restriction on the cutting of trees of the reserved species is necessary. Whother, after the withdrawal of the protection rules, the raiyats are entitled to cut these trees, is, I think, a question that requires to be decided. I certainly think that no person should be allowed to cut down any living fruit-bearing tree, and if the riyats be allowed to cut down the large kusum and asan trees, the trade in lac and occoons must suffer. There would be nothing to prevent this trade from being completely destroyed.

147. The accompanying statement shows the area of protected forests and the average of forest per head of the population in each pir:—

			er of	Population	AREA OF PROTEC	FED FOREST.	Acreage of forest per	
Serial.	NAMI	OF PIE.		Number villages.	Population.	Aeres.	Square mile.	head of population.
1		2		3	4	5	6	7
1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 16 17 18 19	Adjudhia Borkela Gumra Thoi Bhorbhoria Nagra Lalgarh Aola Bor Bontoria Kotgarh Jamda Rengra Golkera Kuldiha Rela Saranda Latua	400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400		32 23 95 94 32 12 51 84 144 29 26 23 21 13 9	3,999 6,098 22,154 9,684 9,682 3,370 8,039 12,058 9,267 8,293 5,306 1,282 3,965 7,681 3,313 4,099 443 6,487 613	1,877·41 2,751·44 9,169·42 4,977·14 9,811·58 300·31 16,124·64 8,161·98 5,666·65 2,796·23 13,451·98 9,784·92 12,214·91 2,192·08 4,521·67 1,596·37 646·82 29,099·63 504·60	2·93 4·29 14·33 7·78 14·55 0·47 25·19 12·75 8·85 4·38 21·02 16·29 19·09 3·42 7·06 2·97 1·01 45·47 0·78	.47 .45 .41 .51 1 64 .09 2.00 .67 .61 .34 2.53 7.63 3.08 .29 1.36 .46 1.46 4.48
		Total	•••	816	121,808	135,449.78	211.63	1.11

148. There are no blocks of protected forests in the circles of the following Mankis. These circles comprise 359 villages with a population of 101,243 souls:—

Serial.	N _A	ме ог М	ANEI.		Name of 1	pir.	Number of villages.	Popula- tion.
1		2		i	9		4	δ
	<u>'. </u>				5			
1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 22 24 26 26 27 28 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Chokro Burhansing Bijai Bondhu Dobra Sikur Turam Sirdar Bharath Dobra Bengra Mahati Dulu Mora Mahati Renso Abin Mana Damu Gono Disu Chamtu Mo Daitari Sird Muroom Jumbol Nauru Captain Turam Sadhu Bamia	ar Manki	of Asura of Kasira		Asantoli Sidu Chiru Lota Rajabasa Cherai Do. Do. Chainpur Adjudhia Borkela Gumra Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	•••	3 12 17 5 14 26 7 6 8 9 21 4 9 16 10 10 5 23 17 6 7 15 18 11 14 16 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	898 2,605 2,863 1,558 4,198 8,856 710 1,880 1,485 2,061 5,232 8,256 3,377 4,231 4,466 2,014 2,786 6,241 3,812 2,091 831 1,392 2,869 3,552 3,743 4,263 3,903 3,903 5,9052 2,040
31 32	Lenga Kiti	11 19 17	11		Do. Do.	•••	9 7	436 1,355
		To	ital	•••			359	101,162

149. As the waste and forest now in these villages has been made over to the villagers, it may be expected that all these lands will, within the course of a few years, be brought under cultivation, and some arrangement will therefore have to be made, sooner or later, for the supply of fuel and other necessaries to this population now exceeding one hundred thousand souls. Scattered over these villages are numerous little hills and rocky elevations that are now used for grazing cattle; the pasturage on these hills is, however, vory poor. They might be closed to grazing without causing much inconvenience to the villagers, and were this done, they would in the course of a few years be covered with jungle, thus providing a fuel supply for the villagers.

150. There are no lands specially set apart in the villages for grazing purposes. The raiyats have the right to graze their cattle free of charge on the waste lands throughout the year and on the cultivated lands (rice as well as gora) when there no crops on the ground. It would therefore be extremely difficult to close any area of rice or of gora lands to the

pasturage of cattle.

(3) Rights of tenants in Protected Forests.

- 151. The following species of trees have by Government Notification, Revenue Department (Forests), No. 3589, dated 17th July 1894, been declared to be reserved:
 - (1) Sál-Shorea Robustá.
 - (2) Asáu—Terminalia tomentosá.
 - (3) Kusum-Schleicheratrijuga.(4) Kohua-Torminalia arjuna.

 - (5) Hara—Terminalia Chibula.
 - (6) Paisar—Pterocarpus Marsupium.(7) Nim—Molia indica.

 - (8) Tamarind—Tamarindus indica.
 - (9) Mango-Mangefera indica. (10) Mahua-Bassia latifolia.

 - (11) Khair-Acacia arabica.

 - (12) Karam—Adina cordifolia. (13) Karanj—Pongomia glabra.

152. (1) Persons who are bond fide villagers may do any of the following acts free of charge within the limits of the protected forests adjacent to their respective villages:-

(a) Cut, convert, and remove to their homes for their own private use, but not for sale or barter, any green trees or timber not of the reserved species, any dry trees or timber of whatever kind, and any other forest produce.

(b) Out, convert, and remove such green trees of any reserved species excepting mahua, kohua, and hara trees, and trees whose girth at four feet from the ground is less than two and-a-half feet, as may be required for the construction or repair of their houses, or for the manufacture or repair of articles for their own domestic use, or of implements of agriculture or other industry for their own

- (c) Pasture any cattle (other than sheep or goats) which are bond fide their own property, provided that sheep and goats may be pastured within such areas as may be allotted by the Deputy Commissioner, and that the Deputy Commissioner may in order to promote tree growth close any area to the pasturing of cattle, for any period not exceeding five years, when there is in his opinion sufficient grazing ground available elsewhere at a convenient dis-
- 2. If the area of protected forest adjacent to any village cannot produce the timber or other forest produce reasonably required by the villagers, or cannot afford proper pasturage for cattle bond fide the property of the villagers, and if the area adjacent to any other village can supply the deficiency, the Deputy Commissioner may by order in writing authorize those villagers to do any of the acts mentioned in the foregoing paragraph within the protected forest adjacent to such other villages.

3. Licenses may be granted by the Forest Officer-

(a) to any inhabitant of a town or village in the vicinity of the said forest authorizing him to take trees, timber, or other forest produce for his own use;

(b) to any person authorizing him to fell or remove trees or timber or other forest produce from the said forest for the purpose of trade;

(c) to any person authorizing him to pasture cattle in the said forest;

and every such license should provide for payment by the licensee at the current rates for all trees, timber, or other forest produce taken, or for any right of pasture conferred thereunder.

4. No person shall cut, convert, or remove from the said forest or otherwise deal with any tree, timber, or other forest produce, or pasture any cattle therein except as provided by

the foregoing rules.

- 5. Should any green trees of the reserved species be cut, converted, or removed by the villagers otherwise than provided in the above rules, the Deputy Commissioner may by order in writing prohibit the cutting of any tree of any reserved species until the written permission of the Forest Officer has been obtained, and the trees permitted to be cut have been marked by such Forest Officer.
- 6. No person who is authorized under these rules to cut, convert or remove trees, timber or other forest produce can injure or wastefully use any tree of any reserved species, provided that this prohibition does not extend to the lopping of asan, kusum or palas trees for the collection of cocoons or lac.

7. Any person who fells a green tree under these rules must cause the same to be cut as level with the ground as may be feasible.

8. No land in the said forest should be cleared or broken up for cultivation or any

other purpose without the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

9. No person is authorized to use fire in the collection of forest produce, in the clearing of land for cultivation or for the improvement of pasturage lands, or to burn charcoal or lime within the forest.

(4) Timber trees.

153. The following is a list of the principal timber trees, reserved and unreserved growing in the estate, the uses to which they are put by the people being noted against each:

Serial.	Native name.	Botanic term.	Articles constructed and ordinary uses.
1	2	3	4
1	Sal	OF THE RESERVED SPECIES	s. House building, fencing, walling, furni- ture, plough shares, plough shafts, oil
2	Asân	Terminalia tomentosa	mills, rice pounders, rice pestles. Cart wheels, oil mills, furniture, and house building.
3 4	Piasar Kusum	Pterocarpus marsupium Schleicheratrijuga	House building and furniture. Planks, house building, &c.

Serial.	Native name.	Botanie term.	Articles constructed and ordinary uses.			
1 2		3	4			
		OF THE RESERVED SPECIES—	concld.			
5 6 7 8 9 10	Nim Hara Mango Khair Karam Mahua Kohua	Melia indica Terminalia chebula Mangefera indica Acacia arabica Adina cordifolia Bassia latifolia Terminalia arjuna	Dorson downs and plante			
	•	NOT OF THE RESERVED SPE	CIES.			
13 14 15 16 17	Sisoo Kend Jamun Gamhar Dhamon Ruta	Dalbergia latifolia Disopyrosmelanoxylon Engenia jambolana Gmelina arborea Grewia Ongeiniadal bergioides	House building, furniture, sandals, rice pestles. House building and furniture. House building, furniture and planks. Drums, sandals and furniture. Yokos, banghy poles, &c. Plough shafts, house building, furniture,			
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Ankol Dhaw Thanta Thiu Piar Jack Tun	Alangrium Lamar Wood fordiafloribunda Anogeissus latifolia Lagerstræmia parviflora Buchanania latifolia	Fencing and walling. House building, plough shares, care axles, coffins, &c.			

(5) Fruit-bearing trees.

154. The fruit-bearing trees in the estate are the following:-

(a) Of reserved species.

Mango. Tamarind. Mahua.

(4) Kohua. (5) Hara. (6) Kusum.

Jack. (7) (8) (9) Jamoon. Palm.

(b) Other kinds.

(10) Date-palm.
(11) Kend.
(12) Kul or bakra.

155. The fruits, flowers and leaves of the following trees growing spontaneously in the forests serve as a food-supply to the people:—

Serial.	Native name.	Fruits or flowers, &c., eaten by the people.	Botanic term of the trees.
1	2	3	4
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Piar Bhela Chehar Kachua Umtoa Hutar Ain or Rui Dumar Peepul Bar Sita or Bheti Burai	Fruit	Buchanania latifolia. Semecarpus anacardium. Banhinia varlii. Banhinia variegata. Antidesma ghæsembila. Indigofera pulchella. Ficus cunia. " glomerata. ", religiosa. " bengalensis. Grewia sahifolia. Gardenia gummifera.

156. The important fruit trees have been enumerated in this settlement. Their numbers are as follows:—

(1)	Mahua		•••	181,104
(2)	\mathbf{K} usum	•••		32,054
(3)	Mango	• • •	•••	27,851
(4)	Tamarind	•••	***	22,714
(5)	Jamoon	•••	•••	16,871
(6)	Jack	• • •	•••	13,710
(7)	Palm	•••	•••	224
(8)	Date-palm	***		192

294,720 Total

The average outturn of mahua flower being taken at 30 seers per tree, which is very moderate, the total quantity of produce yielded by these trees amounts to 1,35,828 maunds,

which shows how important a food staple this flower is among the Ho population.

157. A resident raiyat is entitled to plant fruit trees on his holding and to enjoy the fruit free of rent, and he may with the permission of the Manki plant groves of trees on the lands in his possession. He is also entitled according to custom to enjoy free of charge the fruit of all fruit trees planted by his ancestors, as also the flower and fruit of the mahua, kusum, karanja, and other trees of spontaneous growth within the village boundaries. But under the rules now laid down in the record of rights he is forbidden to cut any such trees without the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner. The mahua and kusum trees growing on the jote lands of a raiyat generally belong to him, while those growing on the village waste lands are enjoyed by the raiyats in common.

(6) Oil-producing trees.

158. From the fruit seeds of the trees named below oil is obtained:-

 1. Mahua.
 4. Nim.

 2. Karanja.
 5. Sutrani.

 3. Kusum.
 6. Bahera.

All the oil thus obtained is locally consumed. The manufacture of oil is principally in the hands of Tamarias.

(7) Grasses.

159. Bamboos are planted by the raivats on their gora lands near the village. They also grow spontaneously in the jungle. They are very useful for building and for fencing purposes, and are also used in making mats, baskets and other household articles. The bamboos grown by raivats on their own gora lands belong to them, and those growing on the waste lands are enjoyed by the raivats in common.

160. Of the grasses found in the jungle and sometimes grown on gora lands, the

following are the most important:-

- (i) Saboi or babui grass, which is largely used by the people for rope making. A very important export trade in this grass is rapidly developing, the particulars of which have been dealt with in chapter 6.
- (ii) Khar grass, which is used throughout the estate for thatching purposes.
- 161. There are other plants or creepers the barks of which are used by the people in rope making, the chehar, moulan, and the renta being the most noteworthy.

(8) Tussar.

- 162. The rearing of silk cocoons is extensively carried on, the Mankis and Mundas as well as the raiyats being engaged in it. The trade in cocoons also is very considerable. It is estimated that it amounts to between three and four lakhs of rupees annually, and practically there are no limits to its development, as the number of Asan trees available for this cultivation in the estate amounts to 1,454,136. The trees are settled annually in August or early in September without counting. The raiyat applies to his headman for permission to rear cocoons; on obtaining this, he takes possession of as many asan trees within the village as are necessary for feeding his stock of silk-worms. These trees are know as an ara, and it may contain 10, 15, 20, or even 100 or more trees, the number taken up varying according to the stock of silk-worms to be reared. After the cocoons have been gathered all the branches of the tree are cut off, nothing but the main stock being allowed to stand. The tree is then allowed a year to recover itself, so that the same trees are used only every second year. There are of course good and bad seasons; but the average yield of cocoons in a fair season is about 2 pans (40 gandas, or 160) from a tree of ordinary size.
- 163. The Mankis and Mundas of most villages have for many years been enjoying rents from their raiyats for cocoon-rearing. There are, however, some villages where the raiyat is allowed to rear cocoons free of charge, while in other villages this privilege is enjoyed only by the resident raiyats, the non-residents being charged something for the cultivation. The rates charged in the several pirs vary from 2 to 6 annas per ara, and even in villages within the same pir the rates are not always uniform; but the same rate is charged whatever be the extent of the ara. Then as regards the sharing of the rates between the Mankis and Mundas, there is also much diversity. In some places the rates are equally divided between them; in some again the Manki gets two-thirds and the Munda one-third, or vice versa; in others the whole rate charged is taken by the Manki; in others again the whole rate charged is taken by the Manki; in others again the whole rate charged is taken by the Manki, in others again the whole goes to the Munda. It is oustomary, however, for every raiyat to give to his Munda a ganda, or two out of every pan gathered, whether the latter gets a share in the money rate or not.

164. The raivat has no right in the asan trees growing on his holding, and they form no part of his holding; and even in the villages where no rent is charged for cocoon-rearing, a raivat has not the right to use the trees standing on his holding for such purpose without the permission of the Munda, though in some villages he is allowed a preferential claim in

the settlement of such trees. As a rule, however, no distinction is made, and the Munda grants permission for cocoon-rearing to those who ask whether they be residents or not. There are two species of cocoons: one known as the *bogoi*, which is a small kind. The seed of this is always obtained in the jungles; the other is the *dabar* cocoon, which is large, two of these being equal in weight to about five of the first-named species. The seed of the *dabar* is obtained from cocoons of the previous year's growth.

(9) Lac.

165. There is not much luc cultivation in the Kolhan, though there is ample scope for its development, as according to recent enumeration there are 32,054 kusum trees and 16,923 palas trees growing in the estate. Kusum trees are found in large numbers in Gumra pir, Lalgarh pir, Thoi pir, Bhorbhoria pir, Aola pir, Bor pir, Bontoria pir, Kotgarh pir, Rengra pir Golkera pir, Kainua pir and Saranda pir. The palas trees grow chiefly in Bor pir, Aola pir, Gumra pir, Rajabasa pir and Borkela pir. Hitherto palas trees have scarcely been used for raising lac, the raiyats restricting its cultivation to kusum trees, the lac obtained from this species of tree being of far higher commercial value than that obtained from the palas tree. The kusum trees are, however, used chiefly for the manufacture of oil, which is extracted from the seed of the fruit, the oil being used for both cooking and lighting.

166. I believe proposals for the assessment of the trees producing silk cocoons and lae have recently been submitted. Whatever form of assessment is decided on, I think the claims of the Mankis and Mundas in respect of these trees should be taken into consideration. They have hitherto settled these trees and enjoyed the profits without hindrance, and their right to do so has never been questioned. The trees should in my opinion be settled with the villagers, outsiders being kept out, so that the cultivation may not pass out

of the hands of the Kols.

CHAPTER 13.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

(1) Manki.

collects from the Mundas the village rents as fixed by the settlement, and pays them into the district treasury according to the kists. Should be fail to pay the full amount or part of any kist, the Deputy Commissioner may recover the amount due by the sale of the Manki's moveable and immoveable property, and dismiss him from his Mankiship. He is the responsible police officer in his pir, the Mundas of the villages being subordinate to him, and both they and their raiyats are bound to assist him in the discharge of his duties as police officer of the pir. The Manki is also responsible as regards the protected forest adjacent to his pir. He is bound immediately to report to the Deputy Commissioner any infringement of the rules for the protected forest committed within any protected forest adjacent to his pir, and to take steps to prevent and extinguish fires in such forest. It is his duty also to prevent foreigners that are not already recorded as resident raiyats from cultivating or holding lands in any village within his pir, without the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner. The Manki, his Mundas and raiyats are bound to keep in repair all tanks, embankments and works of irrigation, as also such portions of the roads as are within the limits of his pir, and to preserve the groves of trees and trees planted by road sides, and to encourage all works of improvement and measures calculated to add to the prosperity of the people.

168. He is entitled in consultation with his Mundas to settle with the resident raiyats the village waste lands, and to assess such lands and rates not exceeding that established by the settlement. Of the rent so realized, he is entitled to one-half, the Munda to the other half, during the term of his lease. He is required to promote education among the people and to have his own heirs educated. It is also his duty to appoint on pay to be approved by the Deputy Commissioner a dakua and a tahsildar, and to see that they obey the rules laid down for their guidance. He is liable to fine and dismissal by the Deputy Commissioner for disobedience of orders or for breach of the terms of his patta, the order of dismissal being subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of the Division. In case he dies, resigns, or is removed from the Mankiship, the Deputy Commissioner, with the sanction of the Commissioner, is at liberty to appoint as successor the Manki's heir, if qualified or any other male of his family found fit for the situation, or may select some other person: provided that if the Manki be dismissed for misconduct, his heir has no claim to succeed him.

169. Formerly the appointment of the Manki's successor rested with Government, but as these appointments have for several years been made by the Deputy Commissioner, the rule has, with the sanction of Government, been amended to make it accord with existing practice. Where it appears to the public interest, the Deputy Commissioner may appoint a juridar Manki and may divide the Manki's circle, retaining the existing Manki in charge of one portion and the juridar in charge of the other portion.

(?) Munda.

170. The Munda is village headman, and his village is settled with him under terms of a patta. The rent is not liable to enhancement during the period of the lease, but Government reserves the right to increase the rates for bera, bad and gora lands at any future settlement. The Munda is responsible for the payment of the village rent through the Manki of the pir according to the kists. Should the Mundas fail to pay the amount or part of any kist, the Deputy Commissioner may recover the amount due by sale of the Munda's moveable and immoveable property, and may dismiss him from the Mundaship. Neither he nor the Manki is entitled to claim any abatement of rent in consequence of the failure of crops, the absconding of raiyats or the non-payment of their rents to him.

171. He is to collect the rents according to the village jamahandi given to him and is forbidden to demand from the raiyats higher rents than are therein fixed for the lands recorded in their names; but he is at liberty, with the approval of the Manki, to settle with the resident raisets any waste land within the village boundaries, and to assess such lands at rates not exceeding those established by the settlement: provided no land within any protected forest shall be cleared or broken up for cultivation without the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner. As already stated, of the rent so realised, the Munda is entitled to one-half during the term of the settlement. He must grant to every raiyat a receipt for his rent signed by himself or by the tahsildar in the form prescribed by Government, and keep such accounts as may be prescribed by the Deputy Commissioner with the approval of the Commissioner. The Munda is required also to keep up a register of all mutations and partitions of holdings in his village in such form as may be required by Government, and on pain of fine or dismissal to report to the Deputy Commissioner all successions to holdings by inheritance, all family partitions of holdings, and all re-settlements and fresh settlements. He is forbidden in any case to evict a raiyat from his holding or from any portion of it without an order of the Deputy Commissioner or of a competent court. In case of a raiyat defaulting in the payment of rent, the Munda may within a year distrain the growing crop or the paddy on the treshing floor of the defaulting raiyat. This power has been given to Mundas in the present settlement, on the ground that as defaulting Mundas are summarily dealt with, they should be given power of distraint. The Munda is bound to respect the rights of the raiyats as recorded in the village record-of-rights. He must not allow any raiyat to transfer his holding or any part of it by gift, sale or mortgage without the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner; and, under penalty of fine or dismissal, is bound to report all such transfers when they do occur to the penalty of fine or dismissal, is bound to report all such transfers when they do occur to the Deputy Commissioner. He is forbidden to allow any foreigner, not already recorded as a resident raiyat, to cultivate land in the village without the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner. He is also forbidden to take any abwabs or illegal cesses of any kind from the raivats or to grant any lease for building purposes, quarrying or mining.

172. He is the responsible police officer of the village and is subordinate to the Manki, who is the police officer of the pir. He is bound to obey all legal orders he receives from the Manki as well as from the superior authorities. All the raiyats as well as the village watchman are bound to assist him in the discharge of his duties as police officer. He is bound to report to the Deputy Commissioner any infringement of the rules for the protected forests committed within the protected forests adjacent to the village, and to take steps to prevent and extinguish fires in such forests. He is also bound, with the assistance of the raiyats, to keep in repair all tanks, embankments, canals and boundary marks as also such portions of roads as are within the limits of the village, and to preserve the groves of trees and trees planted by road sides in the village; also to encourage all works of improvements

and measures calculated to add to the prosperity of the raiyats.

173. He is liable to fine and dismissal for disobedience to lawful orders, or for breach of the terms of his patta, and to dismissal, if he does not reside in the village of which he is Munda. In case he dies during the term of his lease, his heir, if qualified, is entitled to succeed to the Mundaship. In the event of there not being a qualified heir, or of the Munda's dismissal for misconduct, the Manki and the resident raivats are to elect a successor, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner. The Munda is entitled to receive as commission 16 per cent. of the gross village rent. In a few cases, where the present Mundas are minors, juridars or assistant Mundas have been appointed to perform the duties during the minority of these Mundas.

174. The Mankiship and Mundaship being offices, cannot be transferred by gift, sale or mortgage, and any Manki or Munda transferring his office is liable to be dismissed and

the transfer cancelled.

(3) Tahsildar.

175. The tahsildar is the village accountant and is appointed by the Manki. He receives as commission 2 per cent on the village rent. He is bound to obey the rules laid down for his guidance and may be dismissed by the Deputy Commissioner for misconduct.

(4) Dakua.

176. The dakua is the Manki's constable and is appointed by the Manki on pay to be approved by the Deputy Commissioner. The dakua is liable to dismissal by the Deputy Commissioner for misconduct.





PART II.

FISCAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

(1) Previous settlement.

macy over them. They were in a state of constant rebellion, and had successfully resisted three formidable attempts by the neighbouring Rajas to bring them under subjection. In 1821 a British force was employed to subdue them, and after a month's hostilities the leaders surrendered. They were then compelled to pay tribute to the chiefs at the rate of eight annas for each plough; but they soon broke their engagement and resumed their old practices of pillage and plunder. Eventually in 1836 the futility of forcing them to submit to the chiefs and the necessity for their complete subjugation was recognised. The Kolhan was accordingly occupied by a strong military force, and operations were immediately commenced; but there was little actual fighting, as the leaders were either given up or captured, and the others readily acquiesced in the arrangements proposed. Engagements were then taken from them to bear true allegiance to the British Government, and it was stipulated that they should no longer obey the orders of the chiefs to whom they previously had been forced to submit. The indigenous village organization of the Hos was recognised, and retained for fiscal and police purposes. The divisional head was made the chief police officer of the circle and the collector of the Government dues, and was empowered to dispose of petty disputes of a civil or criminal nature; but was not authorized to inflict any punishment. The Munda assisted in collecting the revenue.

assisted in collecting the revenue.

178. The first settlement of the estate was made in 1837, when the revenue demand fixed by Major Wilkinson, the Governor-General's Agent, amounted to Rs. 5,108. The total number of villages then settled was 622. The assessment was made at the rate of eight annas for every plough of land. In the case of resident cultivators the number of ploughs for which each man was liable to pay rent was determined by the number of pairs of bullocks he possessed; while for non-resident cultivators a 'plough' of land was held to be that amount on which five maunds of seeds had been sown. Practically, therefore, for the majority of cultivators, the rent resolved itself into a tax of eight annas on every pair of bullocks. The number of ploughs and the pairs of bullocks were returned annually by the headmen, and the assessment was revised accordingly. Leases were granted annually. This assessment at eight annas per plough of land was continued until 1854, and under it the gross rental rose from Rs. 5,108 to Rs. 8,523. In 1854 a fresh settlement by Captain Davis on the same principle, but at double the former rate, viz., Re. 1 per plough, was introduced. The number of villages then settled was 786, with a population of 68,301 souls. The gross rental assessed was Rs. 23,266, and deducting the commission of Mankis and Mundas, the net revenue realized was Rs. 17,448. The rent at this settlement remained fixed for 12 years, and during this period the practice of counting the ploughs and the bullocks annually was abolished.

(2) Settlement of 1867.

179. In 1867 the settlement of the plough tax expired, and a settlement based on a regular assessment on the lands was, with the general consent of the people, introduced by Dr. Hayes. For two or three years previous to this settlement every means were taken to prepare the Kols for the impending change. Dr. Hayes' settlement was completed in 1867. In fixing the rates an estimate was made of the quantity of land that a man ordinarily cultivated with one plough for which he paid Rs. 2. This quantity was fixed at 5 local bighas, which comprise an area of 12,500 square yards. This settlement extended to the whole of the Kolhan Government estate, excepting the four pirs—

Saranda,
 Rela,
 Latua,

which being still very jungly and infested with wild animals were settled on the old principle of a tax on ploughs at double the rate for a term of 12 years. The rate of rent fixed for all the rest of the pirs was a little ever four annas per bigha, or 12 annas per acre, and this rate was applied to both classes of rice lands, the gora lands being left unassessed. The total number of villages settled was 847 with 32,988 holdings, and the gross rental obtained by the settlement was Rs. 64,828-14. The commission allowed to the Mankis and the Mundas was continued at the old rates of 10 and 16 per cent. respectively, and a new class of village officials, viz., the tahsildar or accountant, was created, whose remuneration was fixed at the rate of 2 per cent. on the gross collections. The total amount of commission thus allowed to the village officials was Rs. 18,581-7-7, the net revenue being Rs. 46,247-6-5. The term of this settlement was 30 years, which expired in March 1897.

- 180. Briefly, the last settlement introduced into the Kolhan estate, the system of assessment with reference to the quantity of land held by each cultivator; it recognised and recorded the rent-paying tenancies, and protected the right of the cultivator to hold his land without disturbance so long as he paid his rent; it declared the recorded rent to be fixed for 30 years, within which period the rent could not be enhanced; it provided for the extension of cultivation by practically leaving the newly reclaimed lands unassessed during the currency of the settlement; it created a new village official by appointing a tahsildar for each pir; it maintained the old community system, and continued to the Mankis and Mundas the same rates of commission that they had hitherto received, and it maintained the police power of the Mankis and Mundas.
 - 181. The village records prepared at the last settlement were the following:—

1) The khasra.

(2) A chitta for each cultivator. (3) The jamabandi or rent-roll.

(4) Simanabandi, a rough map of boundaries of the village.
(5) Consus of the population.

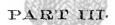
(6) Pattas and kabuliyats for Mankis and Mundas.

No provision was made in the last settlement for the maintenance of the records, and the result is that as there is no record of the transfers, partitions or resettlements, the jamabandis are now almost useless.

182. In the course of the present settlement it has been found that some of the Mankis and Mundas have abused their power in many instances; by appropriating the lands of tenants; by evicting defaulting tenants from their holdings without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, though by the terms of their patta they were required to report all cases of defaulting raiyats, and to apply for permission to distrain their crops; by settling the holdings of defaulters with foreigners, ignoring the claims of the resident Ho tenants to the vacant jotes; by encouraging sales, mortgages and other transfers of tenancies; by introducing foreigners into their circles and allowing them to prepare new lands; by creating new villages within the forests, and granting pattas for the reclamation of waste without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner; and by permitting the wanton destruction of valuable timber. I mention these instances just to show that the Mankis and Mundas are not to be implicitly trusted, and that they need close supervision.

(3) Revision of demand and coercive processes.

183. The revenue fixed at the past settlement has been maintained throughout the term of it. The village rentals have as a rule been realized without the least trouble. During the past 30 years the records of the Court can show very few, if any, suits for the recovery of rent against Kolhan tenants; nor has it been found necessary to resort to coercive processes against the Mankis or Mundas. There have been no cases of eviction under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, though as already noticed some Mankis and Mundas have of their own authority exercised this power rather freely.



AN ACCOUNT OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

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PART III.

ACCOUNT OF THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

CHAPTER 1.

Preliminary.

184. As Dr. Hayes' settlement of the Kolhan Government estate was to expire on the 31st March 1897, Government in Resolution No. 2559, in the Land Revenue Department, dated the 8th May 1894, desired to have a report from the Board of Revenue with proposals for a re-settlement of the estate. With a view to discuss all important questions in connection with the proposed re-settlement, the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, Senior Member of the Board, visited Chaibassa in July 1894, where he was met by the local officers and over 200 Mankis and Mundas.

185. The Board's recommendations for the re-settlement were forwarded to Government in their Secretary's letter No. 974A, dated the 6th August 1894. These were briefly

as follows :-

(1) That the whole work should be done by a single officer subordinate to Deputy Commissioner, and directly responsible to him, he being in his turn responsible to the Commissioner and to the Board.

(2) That if possible the amins should be entirely Kols, and that if a sufficient num-

ber of Kols could not be had, the rest should be Sonthals.

(3) The areas should be calculated on the spot, and attestation should be made also

on the spot.

(4) That no attempt should be made at soil-rates, soil-maps, or any differential or scientific system of assessment. The existing method of fixing a uniform rate throughout the Kohan, the understanding being that each raiyat is to have a fair share of the acknowledged classes of land, should be continued.

(5) That the local bigha of 2,500 square yards should be retained.

(6) That no parchas would be required. They would be of no use till the areas had been calculated and the revenue or mal assessed.

(7) That all disputes, whether of possession, or of boundaries, should be referred for decision to the Mankis and Mundas, just as the people themselves would naturally refer them, and only when the village heads fail to decide them should the Superintendent interfere.

(8) That the rates of commission to Mankis, Mundas and Accountants should rem in

unchanged.

(9) That the police powers of Mankis and Mundas should not be taken away, because their status and influence, and consequently their power to decide disputes and collect revenues, would probably be much diminished and they would be sure to be discontented.

(10) That the gora lands should not be assessed or at least no decision to assess them should be arrived at for the present.

(11) That very liberal allowance should be made in the case of holdings found to contain areas in excess of those recorded at the last settlement.

(12) That the revenue should be collected in two kists.

- (13) That the question of maintenance of the records should be borne in mind from the first, and the simplest possible method of maintaining them with fair efficiency should be adopted.
- Government accepted the recommendations of the Board, and decided in Land Revenue letter No. 436, dated the 30th August 1894, that the survey should not be a cadastral, but a non-professional one; but that, as a preliminary measure, a traverse survey should be run through the estate (the forest area excepted) and skeleton maps prepared, upon which the field survey was to be based in the usual way.

 The question of the assessment of gora lands and the distribution of parchas to the

raiyats were reserved for future consideration.

CHAPTER 2.

Progress.

(1) First Season.

187. Government in letter No. 2L.R., dated the 7th January 1895, sanctioned the employment of two Assistant Settlement Officers, viz., Babus Balaram Das Gupta and Jogendra Nath Chakravarti; but as the former fell ill and was obliged to take leave, and as no substitute was appointed till the 30th April, the field work had to be carried on with only one assistant. It had been my intention originally to divide the area into two circles, placing an assistant in charge of each circle, and that I should exercise a general control over all the work; but with only one Assistant, and he being then quite new to the work

it was not possible to make any division. Babu J. N. Chakravarti joined his appointment as Assistant Settlement Officer on the 19th January 1895, and I assumed charge of the settlement on the 6th February following.

Field Staff.

188. On my arrival here it was found that the greater number of Ranchee amins, who had been trained in the Sonthal Parganas settlement and who were expected to be available for the Kolhan settlement, had accepted service elsewhere. Of the 46 men who had come from Runcher, only 15 were trained amins, the rest being quite new to the work. Sixty-five amins had accompanied me from the Sonthal Parganas, but 20 of this number abscended shortly after their arrival at Chaibassa. Thus I had only 60 amins to start the work with. In the meantime the training of local men as amins was proceeded with, and by the middle of March, 73 of these were sufficiently trained to take up independent work. The total number of amins at work by the end of March was thus 133. At the commencement of field operations there were 6 Inspectors; the number had however to be increased to 12 later onto supervise the work of the increased number of amins. Among the field staff there were also two kanungos, viz., Babus Baidya Nath Rai and Dharma Das Hansdah, both of whom had worked in the settlement of the Sonthal Parganas.

Survey.

189. On the 7th February I received my first supply of traverse sheets for 60 villages, and field operations commenced on the 13th February, the interval being spont in making preliminary arrangements. Every precaution was taken to carry on the work without causing alarm or political excitement among the people. At first they did not understand why a chain was used for the measurement instead of the old pole or lugga, but when it was explained that the local bigha would be maintained, they were perfectly satisfied.

190. The field operations had to be continued up to the month of July 1895, the progress

being far below what had been expected owing to the following reasons:-

(a) the amins employed being naturally slow-workers, and most of them being new to the work;

(b) sickness amongst the staff;(c) the refractory spirit of the Ranchee amins, who knowing that under the orders of Government the employment of foreign amins had been forbidden, thought they might work as they pleased and dictate their own terms; and

(d) the want of trained chainmen, and the difficulty of finding men in the villages

willing to chain without being paid.

191. The country taken in hand during the first season, was the portion of the estate lying between the eastern boundary of the Kolhan estate, and the range of hills running northwest and west of Chaibassa, comprising the following pirs:-

	Pirs.		Single Control		Nu	mber of v	villages.
1.	${f Asantoli}$		महाभित्र जगने	•••	•••	2	
2.	A djudhia	•••	distributed and a	•••		31	
3.	Sidu	•••	***	***		12	
4.	Chiru	***		***	•••	17	
5.	Lota	•••	***	•••		5	
6.	Rajabasa	***	***	•••	•••	14	
7.	Cherai		• • •	***	•••	39	
8.	${f Borkela}$	1.7	•••	•••	•••	17	
9,	Gumra	•••	**1	***	• • •	37	
10.	${f T}$ hoi	•••	•••		***	3	
				Total	***	177	

Area, &c.

192. The total area surveyed during the first season was 120,395 acres, or 188.2 square miles, of which 78,757 acres were cultivated and 41,638 acres were uncultivated; and the total number of plots measured in this area was 291,600. The average number of amins employed during the season was 130 for five months, the monthly outturn per amin being about 180 acres. The field measurements during the season were conducted by 30 feet chains, divided into 5 cottals of standard measurement. The area of each field was calculated on the spot, and then reduced to the local bigha. Each field was plotted to scale on the map as the recovery processed and the blackers were written up on the systematic than along of measurements proceeded, and the khasras were written up on the spot. At the close of each day's field work the areas wore totalled, and the original khatians prepared, and then explained to the raiyats.

Boundary disputes.

- 193. During the field season 114 boundary disputes were disposed of, with the help of the Mankis and the Mundas; stone pillars being creeted along the boundaries thus settled.
- 194. The Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu J. N. Chakravarti, was on leave from the 2nd July to 29th August 1895; Babu B. D. Gupta joined his appointment on the 15th August 1895, relieving Babu Syama Charan Sen who had arrived here on the 30th April 1895.

195. The following work was done during the recess of 1895:-

(a) Checking the calculation of areas of 291,600 plots in the 177 villages surveyed in the previous field season.

(b) Comparing the original khatians with the khasras prepared in the field, comparing the village boundaries, and the maps with the khasras.

(c) Preparing the first copy of the abstract khatian jamabandi for all the villages, and comparing the same with the original khatians.

(d) Preparing the second copy of the abstract khatian jamabandi, and comparing the same with the first copy.

(e) Disposing of 103 cases of sales and of mortgages.

(f) Amending the records according to the decisions in these cases.

196. The attestation of the 21,412 holdings comprised in the 177 villages surveyed during the previous field season and the draft publication of records were taken up in the middle of October 1895, the villages being divided between myself and the two assistant settlement officers. Myself and Babu J. N Chakravarti each dealing with 57 and Babu B. D. Gupta with 63 villages. This work was completed by the third week in November 1895. The total number of objections disposed of was 232.

(2) Second Season.

197. Government having sanctioned the employment of foreign amins, 100 of these men were engaged, the total number of amins employed during this season (1895-96) being about 280. These were divided into two field parties, the first being under Babu J. N. Chakravarti, and the second under Babu B. D. Gupta, both parties being under my general supervision. Field operations were commenced in the last week of November 1895, after the completion of the attestation work of the 177 villages measured during the previous season.

198. During this season-

(a) Thirty-seven-and-a-half feet chain divided into five local cuttas was substituted for the 30 feet chain that had been in use in the previous season, thus avoiding calculations in reducing the areas from standard to local biglias.

(b) The village detailed maps were plotted on mounted section paper, and not on the

traverse sheets as in the previous year.

(c) The khasra chittas were in bound volumes, and not in loose forms as used in the previous season; and the khatians and jamabandis, were prepared in revised forms

199. The country dealt with this season was divided into two circles as follows:-

	First.	Party.	at this	State of	Sec	ona rariy.	•	
	Pir.		umber of villages.		Pir.			umber of illages.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Gumra Bor Bontoria Kotgarh Jamda Rengra Borkela Kainua Asantoli		 58 105 31 29 9 18 4 1 1	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Thoi Bhorboria Nagra Lalgarh Aola Bor	Total	•••	91 32 12 51 84 35 —
								-

200. The total area surveyed during the second season is shown in the following table:-

			AREA SU		Number	Number		
Ранту.	Number of villages.	IInoulti-		Total (a cres).	Total area in square miles.	of plots.	of holdings.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
First Party. (Under Babu J. N. Chakravarti, Assistant Settlement Officer) Second Party. (Under Babu B. P. Gupta, Assistant Settlement	256	97,960	198,714	296,674	463.5	418,629	22,698	
Officer)	305	127,516	173,420	300,936	470.2	512,300	27,100	
Total	561	225,476	372,134	597,610	933.7	930,929	49,798	

201. The average number of amins employed being 280 for six months, the average monthly outturn per amin was 355 acres against 180 acres of the previous season. During this field season 185 boundary disputes, 1,568 jote disputes, 1,751 cases of sales and of mortgages, and 501 miscellaneous objections were disposed of; village notes for the record of rights were also prepared for every village measured.

202. A preliminary attestation and draft publication of the records was made in all

the villages before the return of the parties to head-quarters.

203. The field operations were closed at the end of May, and the parties returned to head-quarters early in June 1896.

Work done in the recess of 1896.

- 204. During the recess which lasted from June to November 1896 the following work
 - (a) Checking the field areas of all the villages measured during this season.

(b) Comparing the original khatians with the khasra chittas.

(c) Copying the original khatians of 350 villages in the revised forms.

- Preparing the first copy of the abstract khatian jamabandi for all the villages. (e) Revising the copy of jamabandi and rearranging the tenants according to their classes, viz.-
 - (1) Old Hos,
 - (2) New Hos,
 - (3) Old Dikus,
 - (4) New Dikus.
- (f) Revising the rentals of the new Dikus for the 177 villages measured in the previous season.
- (g) Preparing the second copy of the abstract khatian jamabandis of all the village surveyed this season, and comparing them with the first copy.

- (h) Amending the records according to the decisions passed in the cases.
 (i) Recopying khasra chittas that had been badly written.
 (j) Preparing the parchas to be given to the raiyats in all the villages surveyed during the two seasons, and comparing the parchas with the abstract khatian jamabandis,
- (k) Initialling, signing and sealing all the records for both the seasons.

(1) Arranging and indexing the village records.

(m) Preparing the statistical statements for all the villages measured in the two previous field seasons.

Survey of the Chaibassa Municipality.

- 205. During this recess a plane-table survey on scale 32 inches I mile of the Chaibassa Municipality was made under my supervision. The following records were prepared in connection with this survey :-
 - (a) A map showing the separate holdings and homesteads, &c.

(b) Khusra chittas.

(c) Khatians of every holding.

(d) A tracing showing the whole municipality in one sheet.

The cost of this survey, including the preparation of the records mentioned amounted to Rs. 184.

Attestation of the villages measured in the previous field season.

206. The final attestation and the distribution of parchas to the tenants were commenced in the month of November 1896, and completed in December. This work was done by the two Assistant Settlement Officers, as I had to enquire into the boundary disputes between the Kolhan Government estate and the Moharbhanj Tributary State.

(3) Third Season.

207. In order to complete the settlement within time, it was arranged that the field work and all the record-writing should be proceeded with simultaneously in the villages remaining to be dealt with. The field establishment consisted of 12 Inspectors and 120 amins for two months.

The tract taken up this season comprised the unhealthy pirs to the west of the 208. estate, and a few detached villages not measured in the previous seasons. As in the previous year, the area was divided into two circles, each being under an assistant, as given below:-

		First party.		ł			Second party.		
	Pir.		c	Number of villages.		Pir.		N v	umber of illages.
1.	Bor	•••		4	1.	Chainpur	***	•••	5
2.	Saranda	•••	•••	78	2.	Golkera	•••		23
3.	Latua		***	7	3.	Kainua		•••	20
4.	Adjudhia	•••	•••	1	4.	Kuldiha	•••	•••	18
					5.	Rela		***	8
		Total	***	90	6.	Rengra	•••	•••	8
				-	7	Bontoria	•••		3
				1	8.	Borkela	•••	:	2
							nn . 1		
				į.			Total	***	8 3
				,					

209. The following table shows the area surveyed during this season:-

	vii.		AREA ME	ASURED.			
Part y .	Number of lages.	Cultivated (acres).	Uncultivated (acres).	Total (acres).	Total area in square miles.	Total number of plots.	Total number of holdings.
1	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8
First Party.							
Under Babu J. N. Chakra- varti, Assistant Settle- ment Officer	90	10,848	83,216	94,064	147.0	54,452	3,105
Second Party.		1					
Under Babu B. D. Gupta,! Assistant Settlement Officer	83	20,654	65,648	86,302	134.8	96,993	5,416
Total	173	31,502	148,864	180,366	281.8	151,446	8,521

210. Owing to my time being entirely taken up in enquiries in connection with the boundary disputes between the Kolhan estate and the neighbouring States, the inspection had to be left almost entirely in the hands of the two Assistant Settlement Officers; and I could not arrange to inspect more than 16 of the villages dealt with this season. All the villages were, however, carefully inspected by the two assistants.

Boundary disputes.

211. The rollowing is a list of the boundary disputes I had to enquire into:-

(a)	Between th	10 Kolhan and the	Moharbhanj Es	tato	***	37
	Ditto	ditto	Porahat Zamino	lari	•••	9
(b) (c)	Ditto	ditto	Seraikela State	•••		5
(d)	Ditto	ditto	Gangpur State	•••	•••	1
(e)	Ditto	villages ar	id lakhiraj villag	08	•••	10
(f)	Between	Dhalbhum and th	e Moharbhanj Si	tate	444	3
,			•			
			7	Cotal	•••	65

Cases.

212. During this field season 131 village boundary disputes, 1,343 disputes regarding holdings, 1,414 cases in connection with sales and mortgages, and 81 miscellaneous objections were disposed of.

Demarcation of Protected Forests.

213. The field work, record-writing, distribution of parchas, and attestation of the villages taken up in the third season were completed by the end of February 1897, and the parties returned to head quarters in the first week of March to compile the statistical statements in connection with the settlement and to arrange the records before transferring them finally to the district record-room. During this season the demarcation of the protected forests also was taken in hand and completed.

Enumeration of trees.

214. Another important matter dealt with during this season was the enumeration of all the fruit trees, and all the mahua, kusum, palas and asan trees in the estate, excepting those growing within the reserve and the protected forests.

Survey of the lakhiraj villages.

215. Out of the 18 lakharaj villages in the estate, four, as already mentioned, have been resumed since the death of Drupadi Bissain, lakhirajdar. These four villages have in the past season been measured and included in the rent-paying villages of the Kolhan Government estate. Of the 14 other lakhiraj villages, 10 have been surveyed and settled during this season, on the application and at the cost of the lakhirajdars.

(4) Summary of the field work.

216. The following statement contains a summary of the field work done during the three seasons, excluding the Chaibassa Municipality and the lakhiraj villages:—

	villa-		AREA SURV	EYED.			Total
OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE PARTY.	Number of ges.	Cultivat- ed (acres).	Uncultivated (acres).	Total (acres).	Total area in square miles.	Total number of plots.	number of holdings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. J. A. Craven, Esq., Settlement Officer, with Babu J. N. Chakravarti, Assist-	177	78,757	41,638	120,395	188.2	291,600	21,412
ant Settlement Officer. 2. Babu J. N. Chakravarti, Assistant	346	108,808	281,930	390,738	610.5	473,081	25,803
Settlement Officer. 3. Babu B. D. Gupta, Assistant Settlement Officer.	388	148,170	239,068	387,238	605•0	609,293	3 2,5 16
Total	911	335,735	562,636	898,371	1,403.7	1,373,974	79,731

In the returns submitted by this office, the number of villages dealt with was shown to be 948, this being the number for which separate traverses had been made by the Survey Department. It is, however, now found that 37 were merely tolas of other villages. They have accordingly been treated as part of the villages which they belong. The number of villages separately settled is therefore 911 as stated in this report.

217. On final revision, the total area of the villages settled is found to be 898,371 acres, while in the returns it was shown to be 900,859 acres. The difference c² 2,488 acres is accounted for partly by two villages belonging to Porahat, viz., Sonna and wing having been erroneously traversed and measured as part of the Kolhan, and partly lands already measured having been struck out of the Kolhan, as they were found in the course of the enquiries in connection with the boundary disputes to belong to Moharbhan and the adjoining States.

(5) Record-writing.

- 218. The following is a list of the records prepared for each village:-
 - (1) A detail map.
 - (2) A village list of tenants.
 - (3) Khasras.
 - (4) Original khatians.
 - (5) Abstract khatian jamabandi, 1st copy
 - (6) Abstract khatian jamabandi, 2nd copy to be given to the headman.

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- (7) Parchas for the tenants.
 (8) Traverse sheets (received from the Survey Office).
 (9) Village notes.
- (10) Proceedings in connection with appointment of village headmen.
- (11) Proceedings excluding excess protected forests from village areas.
 (12) Boundary disputes and other cases.
 (13) Statistical Statement—
- - (a) Population.
 - (b) Agricultural stock.
 - (c) List of trees in the possession of tenants.
 - (d) Classification of tenants.
 - (e) Classification of village area.
 - (f) Milan khasra.
 - (g) Irrigation statistics.
 - (h) Crop statement.
 - (i) Classification of area by fiscal arrangement.
 - Mortgage.
 - (k) Transfer of tenancies.

(14) Indexes—

- (a) Of the vernacular records.
- (b) Of the English misls.(c) Of the detail map.

The forms used for these records and statements are give in appendix B of the report.

(6) Work still pending.

219. The patta and kabuliyat forms being found full of mistakes, and written in the Kaithi-Hindi character which is not known in the district, a report has been made to the Board and revised translations of pattas and kabuliyats have been submitted for approval.

CHAPTER 3.

PRINCIPLES OF THE SETTLEMENT OF RENT.

220. The separate assessment of gora lands was one of the most important questions that were submitted to Government in connection with the present settlement. The proposal was against the universal custom prevalent in Singhbhum; and was opposed to the interests of the people, and was therefore likely to create dissatisfaction and discontent. The Commissioner (the Hon'ble Mr. Grimley) considered it desirable therefore that this proposal should not be adopted without first taking the opinion of the people themselves; he was, however, inclined to think that the raiyats might be induced to accept the innovation of an assessment on their gora lands provided it was a light one. Government ordered that the question of the assessment of these lands should be left to be the subject of a separate report by the settlement officer as soon as he should be in a position to submit one, and that in the meantime these lands should be measured and distinguished as such. During the first field season I repeatedly discussed this question with the people in their villages. I pointed out to them that the greater portion of the gora land and nearly all the best land of this class were held by the Mundas and other influential men of the village to the exclusion of the poorer raiyats, that since no rent was paid for land of this class, no individual raiyat was entitled to more than a fair share of it, and that it would be necessary to make a just redistribution among the raiyats. I also explained to them that owing to the unsatisfactory conditions under which this land was held, it was constantly the subject of dispute. The proposal to make a redistribution was strongly objected to, the raiyats claiming occupancy rights in their gora land; and I was told that sooner than give up a portion of this land, they would be willing to pay a light assessment on all the lands of this class. They were aware that a proposal had been made by the Deputy Commissioner in 1894 at a Conference to which the Mankis, Mundas and Raiyats of all the important villages had been summoned to increase the rate on rice lands. They all expressed themselves as being more in favour of a light assessment on the gora lands than of an increase in the rate on the rice lands. They all detect 21st Santomber 1895) that lands. I accordingly submitted my report (letter No. 131, dated 21st September 1895) that the people were to a certain extent prepared for a light assessment on their gora lands, and that I apprehended no difficulty in inducing them to accept it: that I had proposed a rate of an anna per local bigha, and that this had not been to objected to, also that I considered a light assessment on gora lands would be more equitable than an enhancement of the rate on bera and bad lands, on the principle that if there was to be an enhancement at all it should be obtained rather by an assessment on the unassessed cultivated lands than by an increase in the rate on the lands already bearing rent; I explained that there was a large class of raiyats cultivating only gora land, who were then paying no rent, and that it did not seem fair that these people should be permitted to hold their land free of rent, while those cultivating the bera and bad lands should have to bear the brunt of the enhancement.

221. To settle the question of the rates the assessment of gora lands, and other matters in connection with the Kolhan settlement, the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens for a second time visited Chaibassa in November 1895, where he met the local officers. He recommended as regards the rent question that in the present settlement there should be no change in the rate of assessment of low (rice) lands, the right of enhancing the rates at any future settlement being reserved to Government, and that gora lands should be assessed at one anna per bigha; also that the lands occupied by Dekus (foreigners), who had settled in the Kolhan with the connivance of the Mundas subsequently to the last settlement, should be assessed at special rates to be fixed by the Settlement Officer. These recommendations were approved

by Government in letter No. 5590L.R., dated 23rd December 1895.

222. The following is the table of rates fixed at the present settlement:—

(1) For bera or first class rice land and bad or second class rice lands occupied by Ho tenants and recorded foreigners, 6; annas per local bigha.

(2) For gora or unembanked uplands occupied by Ho tenants and recorded foreigners, one anna per local bigha.

For bera and bad lands held by new foreigners not recorded at the last settlement, 13 annas per local bigha, or double the existing rate.

(4) For gora lands held by such foreigners, 2 annas per local bigha, or double the rate for Ho tenants and recorded foreigners.

(5) For homesteads occupied by non-oultivating foreigners, Re. 1 per local bigha.

(6) For lands occupied by cooly depôts, Rs. 2 per local bigha. With the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, the lands of foreigners who have settled in the Kolhan subsequent to the last settlement have been assessed at double the ordinary rates, and those foreigners who have settled as non-cultivators are charged at the rate of Re. 1 per bigha on their homesteads. Although the increase in the revenue according to these rates has been more than what was expected, the rates of rent fixed at this settlement are admittedly very moderate.

223. The following table shows the gross rental fixed at the present settlement :-

Serial.	CLASS OF LAND.		Occupied by	Rate of rent per local bigha.	Amount of ren
1	2		3	4	5
				Rs. 4. P.	Rs. A. P
1	Bers and bad	•••	Ho tenants and recorded	0 6 6	1,47,507 8 6
2	Ditto		foreigners. New foreigners	0 13 0	11,420 1 (
			Total on rice land	*****	1,58,927 9
3	Gora, including gardens	•••	Ho tenants and recorded	0 1 0	16,254 6
4	Ditto		foreigners. New foreigners	0 2 0	1,652 11 8
			Total on gora land		17,907 2
Б	Homestead	•••	Non-cultivating foreigners	1 0 0	465 5
			GRAND TOTAL	*****	1,77,300 1

224. The gross rental as distributed among the different classes of cultivators is as follows:-

(1)	1. 2. 3.	Non-cultivating foreign- ers occupying home-	Rs. 1,63,761 1: 13,072 1: 465 &	2 9	(2) 1.	Kol occupancy Foreigner occupancy Kol non-occupancy Foreigner non-occupa Foreigners homesteads	ипсу	Rs. 1,41,250 19,094 6,693 9,797	7 0 3	P. 3 0 0 9 9
		steads Total	1,77,300 1	3	M	Total		1,77,300	1	-3 -

The total assessed area being 335,735 acres, the average rate of rent is 8 annas 53 pie per

acre, or 4 annas 43 pie per local bigha

225. The existing rates of commission, viz., 16 per cent. for the Mundas, 10 per cent. for the Mankis, and 2 per cent. for the Tahsildars, on the gross rental have been maintained. The total amount of commission to be paid to these village officials stands as follows:-

				Amount	t of comm	issi	on.
					Rs.	٨.	P.
1.	For Mundas	•••	•••	•••	28,368	0	2
2.	For Mankis	•••	•••	***	17,730	0	2
3.	For Tahsildars	***	•••	•••	3,546	0	0
			Total	•••	49,644	0	4

The total amount of commission by the past settlement was Rs. 18,581-14. The increase of commission is thus Rs. 31,062-2-4, or 167 per cent. It is worthy of notice that the amount of commission allowed to the village officials at the present settlement exceeds the

net revenue fixed at the past settlement by Rs. 3,397-0-4.

226. There being 73 Mankis, 911 Mundas, and 38 Tahsildars in the estate, the average annual commission for each of these village officials is-

					Rs.	A.	P.	
1.	For each Manki	•••	•••	•••	242	14	0	
	For each Munds	•••	•••	***	31	2	3	
3.	For each Tahsildar		•••		93	5	0	

227. Deducting the commission psyable to the village officials, the net Government revenue now amounts to Rs. 1,27,656-0-11, which is payable in two kists as follows:—

					Rs.	٨.	P.
	Kartik kist (6 annas) Magh kist (10 annas)	•••	•••	•••	47,871 7 9,785		
` '	. ,		Total		1,27,656	_ _	11
			2000	•••	A341 9000	~	

Rent-free tenures and holdings.

228. The only rent-free tenures in the estate are the 14 lakhiraj villages granted to some of the Mankis for services rendered to Government. The Church of England S. P. G. Mission and the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission have chapels and cemeteries in the following villages. The lands thus occupied have not been assessed:-

Serial.	N	AME OF MISS			Name of vills	ge.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
1		2			3	ļ	4	5
1		of England	S. P.	G.	Choto Pokhria		0.86	
2	Ditto	ditto			Dangarpiri alias Bh	uta	0.02	1
3	Ditto	ditto		•••	Kudahatu alias Gumra.	Khas	2.05	Sanctioned under Government letter No. 2184 L.R., dated 11th May 1893.
4	Ditto	ditto			Sospi		1.16	Sanctioned under Gov-
5	Ditto	ditto			Rotediri alias Indk	uri	0 42	ernment letter No.
6	Ditto	ditto			Panga	•••	1.75	2517, dated the 19th
7	Ditto	ditto			Kelabari	!	0.40	October 1878.
8	Ditto	ditto			Tangar Pakhria	•••	2.96	•
9	Ditto	ditto			Kogcho		0.13	
10	Ditto	ditto			Koita		0.52	
11	Ditto	ditto			Katbari		1.67	}
12	Ditto	ditto			Neofi	*** i	4.65	1
13	German Mis	Evangelical sion	Luther	an	Pindargaria		0.94	
14	Ditto	d itto		,,,	Simjang		0.50	

CHAPTER 4.

CASE WORK.

229. The following table shows the number of boundary disputes, disputes relating to raiyati holdings, cases of sales and of mortgages, as well as miscellaneous objections dealt with in the course of the operations:—

1.	Boundary cases	(STORY)		***	•••	495
2.	Jote disputes	***	***	•••	***	2,918
3.	Sale cases	1260	पव अधान	***	***	1,863
4.	Mortgage cases			***	•••	1,405
5.	Miscellaneous objecti	ons	•••	***	•••	814
				Total		7,495

Of the 495 boundary dispute cases shown in the above table, 52 were with the adjoining

States and 10 with the lakhiraj villages, of which mention has been made in paragraph 206.
230. The remaining 433 village boundary disputes, and the greater portion of the 2,918 disputes relating to raiyati holdings were referred for decision to the Mankis and Mundas. It was only in such cases where the disputants refused to refer their cases to the village heads, or the latter failed to deal with them, that the Settlement Officer and the Assistant Settlement Officers interfered. In every boundary dispute the boundary was carefully demarcated on the spot in the presence of the parties by fixing stones at every bend on the line, the position of each stone being marked on the village map, and a note made on it of the number and date of the order settling the boundary. Where plots were disputed, their numbers were invariably noted on the records. The percentage of disputes relating to raiyati holdings on the total number of holdings is 3.65, which I think may be regarded as satisfactory.

Sale cases.

231. The number of contested cases of sales amounted to 1,863. In these cases there was seldom any written document, and as the transaction was either totally denied or claimed to be only a mortgage or thika, considerable difficulty was sometimes experienced in dealing with them. Evidence had to be recorded in each case. Comparatively few of these cases were disposed of by arbitration, as the parties insisted on having them tried by the settlement officers. The percentage of these cases on the total number of holdings is 2.34.

Mortyage cases.

232. The total number of mortage cases dealt with was 1,405; of these 1,010 were amicably settled, the lands being restored to the mortgagors; in the remaining 395 cases, as the parties failed to come to a compromise, the particulars of the mortgages have been recorded. These cases bear a percentage of 1.75 on the total number of holdings.

Miscellaneous objections.

- There were 814 miscellaneous objections. These were of the following descriptions:-
 - (a) Objections as to areas.
 - (b) Objections as to rent.
 - (c) Claims to be recognised as the heirs or representatives of the old recorded tenants.
 - (d) Claims to lands erroneously entered in the names of others. These objections were received and disposed of in the course of attestation. The percentage of these cases on the total number of holdings is 1.02.
- 234. It will be seen from the following statement that the largest number of boundary and other disputes occurred in the pirs in which foreigners are numerous, and in those near Chaibassa:

		Total		Numbe	R OF CAS	ES DEALT	WITH.		
Serial.	NAME OF PIR.	number of villages.	Bound- ary cases.	Jote disputes.	Sale cases.	Mort- gage cases.	Miscella- neous objec- tions.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4,	5	6	7	8	Ą	10
1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 112 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Adjudhia Sidu Chiru Lota Rajabasa Cherai Borkela Gumra Thoi Bhorbhoria Nagra Lalgarh Aola Bor Bontoria Kotgarh Jamda Rengra Chainpur Golkera Kainua Kuldiha Rela Saranda Latua	78 7	3 311 200 27 4 20 59 17 56 9 9 13 56 37 4 2 31 5 5 5 16 1	3 139 20 48 19 69 81 312 403 214 220 62 161 299 306 114 37 22 38 51 224 36 11 		37 26 15 7 17 20 16 115 171 70 46 197 182 226 53 29 18 12 12 39 37 35 	3 15 7 11 5 18 15 25 67 75 18 12 37 65 115 47 43 21 35 8 19 42 45 5 8	9 222 82 102 35 129 182 378 1,063 672 348 1,67 499 784 1,283 297 220 95 146 73 313 120 96 96	
	Total	. 911	495	2,918	1,863	1,405	814	7,495	

CHAPTER 5.

MAIN FEATURES OF PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

- 235. The main features of the present settlement are-
 - (1) The twenty years' term of settlement (vide Government letter No. 724T.R., dated 6th September 1896).
 - (2) The reserving to Government of the right to enhance the rates of all classes of land at any future settlement;
 - (3) The provision that the rents of the villages shall not be liable to enhancement during the period of settlement;
 - (4) The provision that no abatements shall be allowed on the rents now fixed
 - on any grounds whatever during the period of settlement;
 (5) The provision that waste lands may be brought under cultivation by the raivats during the period of settlement; the Manki and the Munda being allowed to assess such lands at rates not exceeding those fixed by the settlement, and to appropriate the rents realized in equal shares;
 - (6) The assessing of gora lands (including gardens) at the rate of one anna per local bigha;
 - (7) The assessing of the rice and gora lands of new foreign raiyats at double the ordinary rates, viz., at 13 annas and 2 annas per bigha respectively;

(8) The assessing of homestead lands occupied by non-cultivating foreigners at the rate of one rupee per local bigha;

(9) The assessing of lands occupied by cooly depôts at 2 rupees per local bigha;

- (10) The fixing of the last kist days for raivats 15 days earlier than those for the headman, in order to give the latter time to collect the raivat's rents after they fall due:
- (11) The reserving to Government of the right of fishery in the rivers and in the Government bandhs and tanks;

(12) the reserving to Government of the right to settle quarries and mines;

(13) the forming of blocks of protected forests;

- (14) the forbidding of the cutting of fruit trees growing within the village boundaries
- (15) the forbidding of sales or other transfers of tenancies without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner;

(16) the forbidding of the transfers of mankiships and mundaships;

- (17) the forbidding of evictions except under the order of the Deputy Commissioner or of a competent court, and the conferring of the power of distraint on the headmen;
- (18) the forbidding of foreigners to settle in Kol villages without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner;
- (19) the regulating of the settlement by the Mundas of abandoned or unoccupied holdings;

(20) the conferring on raivats the right to construct bandhs and tanks;

- 236. The following is a list of the records that have been introduced at this settle-
 - (1) The traverse map.

(2) The dotail field map.
(3) The village list of tenants.
(4) The original khatians.

(5) The parchas for the raiyats.(6) The village notes.

(7) The eleven statistical statements for each village prescribed by the Board's rules.

(8) The record of rights

The record of rights as w ll as the forms of the several village records are given in Appendix B. of the report.

Maintenance of records.

237. The Deputy Commissioner has submitted, for the maintenance of the settlement records, proposed rules, which are, I believe, now under the consideration of Government.

The following work done in the settlement was not provided for in the original estimate:-

The preparation and distribution of parchas to the raiyats.
 The demarcation of protected forests.
 The enumeration of trees yielding forest produce.





COMPARISON OF THE RENTALS BEFORE AND AFTER SURVEY, WITH STATISTICAL RESULTS.

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PART IV.

CHAPTER I.

(COMPARISON OF THE TRACT AS REGARDS RENTALS BEFORE AND AFTER SURVEY.)

238. The following table shows the rentals fixed at the different settlements since the year 1837, when the Hos were first brought under the immediate control of the British Government:—

Serial.	Settlements.	Number of villages.	Number of ploughs or holdings.	Gross rental.	Percentage of measure in the rental.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 2 3 4 5	Of 1837 Of 1854 Of 1855 Of 1867 Of 1897	622 622 786 847 911	10,216 17,047 23,266 32,988 79,731	Rs. A. P. 5,108 1 8 8,523 6 2 23,266 0 0 64,828 14 0 1,77,300 1 3	66°8 172°9 178°6 173°5	The percentages shown in column 6 show the increase in the gross revenue at each successive settlement over that of the preceding one.

239. The gross rental at the present settlement is shown below under the different heads:—

(1) on bera and bad lands in the possession of Kols	${f Rs.}$	A.	P.
and old foreign raiyats at 6½ annas per local bigha	1,47,507	8	6
bigha (2) on gora lands in the possession of Kols and old foreign raiyats at one anna per local bigha	16,254	6	9
(3) on bera and bad lands in the possession of new foreign raiyats at 13 annas per local bigha	11,420	1	0
(4) on gora lands in the possession of new foreign raiyats at two annas per local bigha	1,652		
(5) on homestead lands in the possession of non-cultivating foreigners	465		3
	1,77,300		_

240. The total increase in the rental on that fixed at the past settlement is Rs. 1,12,471-3-3, and it is due to the following causes:—

Rs. A. P.

(a) Extended cultivation (b) the assessment of g	on	•••	***	88,388 17,080	11	0
(c) the enhancement of foreigners	rates on the		y new	6,586		-
(d) the assessment of foreigners	nomesteads o	or non-cuiti	vating	465	5	3
	Tota	al increase	•••	1,12,471	3	3

241. The following table shows the increase of rent as distributed among the different classes of cultivators:—

Serial.	CLASS OF CULTIVATOR.	Gross rental by the past settlement.	Gross rental by the present settlement.	Increase in the rental.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 2 3 4 5	Kol occupancy raiyats Foreign occupancy raiyats Kol non-occupancy raiyats Foreign non-occupancy raiyats Foreigner holding homestead only Total	7,118 6 0 567 3 0 692 2 0	Rs. A. P. 1,41,250 7 3 19,094 0 0 6,693 3 0 9,797 1 9 466 5 3 1,77,300 1 3	Rs. A. P. 84,799 4 3 11,975 10 0 6,126 0 0 9,104 15 9 465 5 3 1,12,471 3 3	150·0 168·2 1,080·4 1,315·9

The rentals shown as fixed at the last settlement against Kol non-occupancy and foreign non-occupancy raiyats are for old lands that have come into the possession of these tenants within the last 12 years either by resettlement or by purchase.

242. The following table exhibits the increase of rentals in the different pirs of the

Serial.	Name of Pir.	Rental by past settlement.	Rental by present settlement.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Asantoli Adjudhia Sidu Chiru Lota Rajabasa Cherai Borkela Gumra Thoi Bhorbhoria Nagra Lalgarh Aola Bor Bontoria Kotgarh Jamda Rengra Chainpur Golkera Kainua Kuldiha Rela Saranda	 Rs. A. P. \$57 11 6 2,538 1 0 1,186 13 6 1,726 1 3 456 1 3 1,165 7 6 3,472 3 3 1,948 5 9 10,092 4 8 9,410 11 8 3,641 2 0 1,120 10 6 3,789 4 1 4,639 9 4 11,373 13 5 1,719 11 0 1,311 14 9 242 6 883 8 374 2 0 1,449 9 6 446 2 9 608 15 9 33 3 0 783 5 4 69 10 3	Rs. A. P. 859 5 8 5,467 10 9 2,825 1 3 3,773 6 3 1,199 12 0 2,856 7 6 9,105 0 3 5,369 13 3 26,726 0 0 23,889 10 6 9,885 15 3 2,645 12 3 2,645 12 3 13,814 11 9 31,430 11 9 6,451 15 9 4,451 15 9 4,451 15 9 4,451 15 9 2,167 14 0 1,035 12 9 4,385 15 6 1,578 1 0 2,167 13 0 3,958 7 9 271 15 3	Rs. A. P. 501 9 9 2,929 9 9 1,638 3 9 2,048 5 0 744 10 9 1,701 0 0 5,632 13 0 3,421 7 6 16,633 11 4 14,478 14 10 6,244 13 3 1,525 2 0 6,347 3 2 9,175 2 5 20,056 14 4 4,732 4 9 3,140 0 6 500 14 5 1,284 5 4 661 10 9 2,886 6 0 1,131 14 3 1,558 13 3 117 13 9 3,175 2 5 202 5 0	140·2 115·4 137·9 118·7 163·7 147·2 162·2 175·6 164·8 153·8 171·5 136·0 167·5 197·7 176·3 275·1 239·4 207·0 145·4 177·0 199·0 263·8 255·9 357·6 405·4
26	Latua Total	 69 10 3 64,828 14 0	1,77,300 1 3	1,12,471 3 3	288.5

243. It will be seen that the percentage of increase on the gross rental is 173.5. Out of this 27 per cent. is due to the assessment of gora lands and of homesteads of non-cultivating foreigners, the remaining 146.5 per cent. represents the increase in the rentals on bera and bád lands. The increase in the gross rentals in the different pirs, varies from 115.4 to 405.4 per cent., Adjudhia pir showing the lowest and Saranda pir the highest increase.

244. The following comparative statement shows the increase in the rentals of the ten lakhiraj villages that have been measured and settled during the present settlement:—

Derial.		B.	pas settlen			Renta prese settlen	ent		Incre	ase.		Percentage of increase.
1	2		3	ľ		4	1		6	;		6
6 Bar 7 Cha 8 Rar 9 Nag	tai u si rbisai cundia ya tehandrapur		Rs. 397 75 75 217 88 289 309 36 407 266	7 13 9 14 13 8 5 2 11 0	P. 0 6 0 9 0 0 6 0 0 0	163 455 254 522 674	12 9 2 4 4 2 0 12 4 13	P. 0 6 0 3 9 9 0 9 0 0 0 0	87 237 165 232 364	5 12 9 5 7 10 11 10 9 13	P. 0 0 0 0 6 9 9 0 3 0 0	14·1 203·9 116·0 108·7 186·3 80·6 1/8·1 97·2 74·7 79·3

The increase in the gross rental of the lakhiraj villages is 85.5, and it varies from 14.1 to 203.9 per cent., village Purnea showing the lowest and Goutai the highest increase.

245. The following statement shows the average size of holdings in the last and present settlements, as also the increase in the number of holdings in the several pirs :-

					ORDING TO TRAMBITTA			Accor	OI DRIC	PRESEN	T SETTL	EMENT.			is, in-	
Serial.	NAME OF I	Pir		Number of holdings.	Arca in acres of bera and bad	Average size of holdings.	Number of Eoldings.	Area of bera and bid lands in acres.	Average size of holdings calcu- lated in acres on berg and ball lands only.	Increase in average size of holdings on bera and bad.	Decrease in average size of holdings on bera and bad.	Total area of berr, bed and gora lands in scres,	Average size of holdings calculuted on folal area:—(s.e., including gova lands).	Increase in the number of holdings.	Increase in average size of holdings, cluding gova lands, in acres.	Remarks.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9.	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Kotgarh			713	1,668.2	2.3	1,730	4,314.0	2.2	0.5		10,971.5	6.8	1,017	4.0	
2	Cherai			1,794	4,414.8	2.4	2,896	10,759*8	3.7	1.3	1.7	15,52719	5.3	1,102	2.8	
3	Aols			2,618	5,8991	2.5	5,500	14,360'7	2.6	0'4		26,745.7	4.8	2,882	2.6	
4	Jamda			147	308.3	2.1	357	764:0	2.1		•	1,765.0	4.9	210	2.8	
5	Asantoli		•••	87	45418	6.9	203	1,002.8	4.9	: •••	0.3	1,579 [.] 2	7.7	116	2.5	[
8	Sidu			498	1,5091	3.1	1,020	3,261.6		0.1	•••	5,290.0	5.1	522	2.0	
7	Bontoria			897	2.1864	2.4	3,669	6,289.7	1.7	•••	0.7	16,154'3	4.4	2,772	2'0	Ĭ
8	Chainpur			487	475.8	6.9	668	1,195.7	1.8	0.9		1,940.3	2.9	181	2.0	ĺ
3	Chiru		••	762	2,193.3	2.3	1,526	4,277.8	2.7		0.5	7,342.4	4.8	761	1.9	
10	Lota		•••	412	578'5	1.3	695	1,353*9	2.0	0.7		2,237 7	3.2	253	1'9	į
11	Golkera	•		725	1,812.5	2'5	1,903	4,817:3	2.2		,	8,402.5	4.1	1,179	1'9	ł
12	Kuldiha			849	7743	2*2	1,110	2,356.0	2.1	8.	0.1	4,633.8	4.1	761	1.9	
13	Gumra			6,361	12,531 9	2.0	13,391	29,919*4	2.3	0.3		50,372'4	3.8	7,627	1'8	Ì
14	Kainua			297	567*3	1.9	979	1,748.2	1'7	3	0.5	3,237.3	3.4	682	1.2	
15	Thoi			4,059	11,965:3	2.3	9,353	27,613.6	5.9			40,419*5	4.3	5,294	1'4	
16	Lalgarh	•		1,829	4,517*9	26	4,680	10,914-9	2.3	1.1	0.3	18,7781	4.0	2,851	1'4	
17	Bhorbhoria			1,425	4,629.6	3.3	3, 798	11,302.3	2.9		0.3	17,170 1	4.5	2,373	1.3	İ
18	Nagra	•	•••	367	1,424.8	3.9	888	2,945 4	3*3	Å	0.8	4,571.3	5'1	521	1'2	
19	Borkela	•	•••	1,602	2,477:3	1.2	4,337	5,962 1	1.3	2	0.2	11,350.4	2.0	2,735	1.1	
20	Rajabasa			1,252	1,4691	1.1	2,551	3,410-2	1.3	0.5		4,781 4	1.9	1,299	0.8	1
21	Adjudhia	•	•••	2,121	3,227*1	1.2	3,952	6,168.8	1.6	0.1		9,324.3	2.3	1,831	0.8	
22	Bor			3,499	14,461'3	4.1	11,554	34,129*5	2.9		1.5	55,096.6	4.7	8,055	0.6	
23	Rengra	•		243	1,123°3	4.6	1,050	2,325.0	2.2) . 	2.1	4,846*7	4.6	807	0'0]
24	Rela	•	•••	18	42:3	2.3	200	139.7	0.7		1.6	410.9	2.0	182	0.0	Decrease 0'3.
25	Saranda			370	995*3	2.7	1,587	2,833.7	1'7		1.0	11,593'0	7:3	1,217	4.6	- COLUMNO V 3
26	Latua	•		23	88.9	3 ·8	134	183:3	1.3		2.2	1,217*7	9.0	111	5.5	
	Tota	ı		32,988	82,127.0	2.2	79,731	194,789 9	2.4		0.1	8,95,735*0	4.2	46,743	1.7	

246. It will be seen that the holdings have increased from 32,988 at the last settlement to 79,731 in the present settlement, the increase being 46,743. There has been an ment to 79,731 in the present settlement, the increase being 46,743. There has been an increase in the holdings of every pir, the greatest being in Bor pir, which shows an increase of 8,055 holdings, Gumra pir coming next, with an increase of 7,027 holdings, and Thoi pir third, with an increase of 5,294 holdings. In each of the five pirs—Aola, Lalgarh, Bontoria, Borkela and Bhorbhoria—the increase in the number of holdings is considerably over 2,000, while in five pirs the increase in each exceeds 1,000. The last four pirs on the list owing to their backward condition were not settled by Dr. Hayes in 1867. It was not till 1880 that these pirs were brought under regular assessment, when they were settled by Major Garbett, then Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum. The increase in these pirs is therefore very striking, representing as it does the expansion that has taken place within the last sixteen years. Rengra pir shows an increase from 243 to 1,050 holdings; Rela pir an increase from 18 to 200 holdings; Saranda pir an increase from 370 to 1,587 holdings, and Latua pir an increase from 23 to 134 holdings.

247. In the settlement of 1867 only the bera and bid (rice) lands were measured and assessed. The average size of the holdings in that settlement is therefore calculated on these lands only. For the purpose of comparing the average sizes of the holdings

on these lands only. For the purpose of comparing the average sizes of the holdings in the past and present settlements, two averages have been calculated for the present settlement, showing (1) the average sizes of the holdings on the bira and bad (rice) lands only; (2) the average sizes of the holdings, including the gora lands. It

will be seen that excepting the five last pirs in the list, the average sizes of the holdings, taking only the bera and $b\acute{a}d$ lands into accounts, exhibit but slight differences in the two settlements, thus showing that the increase in the number of holdings and the increase in the cultivated area since the last settlement are pretty nearly in the same ratio. As regards the five excepted pirs, it is clear that the expansion of cultivation has not kept pace with the large increase in the population.

CHAPTER 2.

STATISTICAL RESULTS.

248. The following table shows the classification of soil:-

						····]	Percen	TAGE.				
Serial.	Name of P	'IB.	Total area.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Non-cultur- able.	Total.	Bhadoi.	Aghani.	Rabi.	Total.	Double crop-	Net culti- vated area.
1	3	İ	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Asantoli		2,445 5	64.6	250	10.4	100	25 0	76.2	8.3	109.5	H·2	100
2	Adjudhia	•••	15,386.3	60.6	13.4	26.0	100	11.7	86.2	6.1	104.0	4.0	100
3	Sidu	•••	9,811.7	53 · 9	32.6	13.6	100	20.3	73.4	9.3	103.0	3.0	100
4	Chiu	 .	11,937.9	61.5	25.3	13.3	100	36.3	63.1	9.9	109.3	9.3	100
6	Lota	,	2,702.4	82 8	12.3	5.0	100	25.7	75.5	9.7	101.9	4.9	100
6	Rajabasa	•••	7, 335·7	64.5	19.3	16.2	100	17:1	85 6	6.8	109.5	9.5	100
7	Cherai	•••	22,145 6	70.1	12.2	17:7	100	26.8	69.2	12.6	108.6	8.6	100
8	Borkela	•••	22,721-2	50 ∙0	28.4	216	100	43 3	53·7	13.2	110.2	10.2	100
9	Gumra	•••	108,194-2	46.6	25.0	28.4	100	21.9	59-1	26.8	108-1	81	100
10	Thoi		83,107.6	48.6	29 5	21.9	100	23 4	73.8	4.3	101.2	1.5	100
11	Bhorbhoria		43,73 0·4	39.3	30.5	30.5	100	20.0	79.9	4.1	104.0	4.0	100
13	Nagra		7,641 8	598	13.5	267	100	17.6	82 5	8.5	108-6	8.6	100
13	Lalgarh	•••	6 0,863·6	30.9	26.6	425	100	21.8	78.6	7.7	108.1	8.1	100
14	Aola	•••	73,341.2	36.5	450	18.5	100	26.1	74.2	9.2	109.5	95	100
15	Bor	•••	144,419.4	38.2	42 5	19-3	100	23.8	6 8·2	14.6	106.6	6.6	100
16	Bontoria	•••	45,634.4	35.4	55.0	9.6	100	37.9	52 1	13.3	103.3	3.3	100
17	Kotgarh		43,514 0	25·2	24.9	49.9	100	31.5	64.6	8.3	104.1	4.1	100
18	Jamda	•••	17,658 7	10· 0	18.1	71 [.] 9	100	24.0	68.0	8.9	100.9	0.9	100
19	Rengra	•••	31,188.7	15 5	32.8	51· 7	100	47.7	52·5	13.4	113.6	18.6	100
20	Chainpur		6,393·1	30.3	25.2	44.2	100	3 8· 6	61·8	14.0	114.4	14.4	100
21	Golker		24,341.0	34.5	200	45.5	100	21.9	77.9	5.4	105.2	5.2	100
22	Kainus	•••	15,759 0	20.5	34.5	45.0	100	21.9	79-4	8.8	110.1	10-1	100
23	Kuldiha	•••	14,037•5	33.0	34.1	32∙0	106	32.9	64.6	6.8	104.3	4.3	100
24	Rela	٠	2,885 8	14.2	47.3	38.5	100	32.8	68.0	23.2	124.3	24.3	100
25	Saranda		76,754.7	15-1	30.5	54.4	100	25.3	7 5·5	11.2	112.3	12.3	100
26	Latua		4,419.6	27.6	22.1	50∙3	100	33 4	79·2	8.8	121.4	21.4	100
	Total	•••	898,371.0	97:3	32.1	30.6	100	25.3	69.2	12.2	106.7	6.7	100

249. From this statement it is seen that the cultivated area is a little more than one-third and the cultivable area about one-third the total area of the estate, excluding the Government reserve forest, which has not been measured; and that the total area of the cultivated and the cultivable lands is seven-tenths, and that of the non-cultivable lands three-tenths of the whole area of the estate. Of the cultivated area, 22·3 per cent. consists of rice lands and 15 per cent. of gora lands; the area of gora lands thus being two-thirds that of the rice land. Of the non-cultivable area, 15 per cent., or very nearly half, represents protected forests and 15·6 other lands, i.e., hills, rocky elevations, &c., within the village areas. It may also be noticed that the proportions of the cultivated areas bear to the areas in the different pirs, varies from 10·9 to 82·8 per cent. The percentages in columns 8 to 13 are calculated on the cultivated areas shown in column 4. The area growing bhadoi crops is seen to be a little over one-fourth, that growing aghani about seven-tenths, and that growing rabi about one-eighth of the total cultivated area. The double-cropped area bears a ratio of one-sixteenth to the total cultivated area.

250. The following table shows the proportion of areas covered by the different classes of crops in each pir:—

			- 1					P	BROENT	AGR.				
	Name of	PIB.		Area of cultivated lands.	Bice.	Other cereals.	Pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Видаговие.	Cotton.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Double cropped.	Not cultivated
<u></u>	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Asantoli			1,679.2	81*6	10.0	9.4	7:7		0.8	0.2	109.2	9'5	1
3	Adjudhia			9,324'3	71.2	6.9	18.9	6.62		0.02	0.08	104'1	41	1
5	Sidu	***		5,290.0	69'5	11.3	16.8	6.0	·		***	103.0	8.0	1
6	Chiru			7,342.4	74.6	11.3	16.8	6.6			***	109:3	9.8	1
5	Lota	•••		2,237-7	79.3	10.3	111	4.3	***		•••	104'9	4.8	۱,
8	Rajabasa	•••	•	4,731.4	78'6	11.8	13.2	9.9		0.3	0.8	109-8	9.2	,
,	Cherai			15,527.9	75.6	10.7	15.5	6.1		0.4	0.3	108.6	8.6	,
	Borkels	***		11,380*4	70.0	142	17.8	7.8	•••	0.3	0.1	110.8	10-2	:
•	Gumra		•••	50,372'4	78.9	10.3	14'6	9.0		0.8		108'1	8-1	:
3	Thoi	**		40,419.5	76.2	7.7	11.9	5.2		0.3	0.1	101.2	1.2	;
ı	Bhorbhoria	•••		17,170-1	67.6	9.4	19'2	7.6		0.3	0.1	1040	4.0	
2	Nagra		•••	4,571.3	65.48	13'1	31.9	8.7	0.03	0.8	0.1	108'6	8.6	
8	Lalgarh	***		18,7731	68-6	12.8	18'4	7.9		0.5	01	108.1	8.1	1
4	Aola	•••		26,745'7	62.53	14'2	21.2	10.8	0.07	0.4	0.5	109.5	9.5	:
5	Во=			55,096'6	68.45	10.3	19.7	7.7	0.02	0.3	0.3	106·6	6.6	١.
3	Bontoria			16,154'3	75.2	2.0	17:3	4.8		0.8	0.1	103.3	8.8	1
7	Kotgarh			10,971.5	70.9	8.6	16.4	7.8		0.8	0.1	104.1	41	
6	Jamda			1,765.0	59.0	13.5	16.6	10.8		11	0-2	100-9	0.9	:
9	Rengra			4,846'7	62.0	10.0	25-9	14.9		0-6	0.3	113.6	18.6	,
0	Chainpur	•••		1,940.3	61.2	15-4	27.7	8'4		0.9	0.2	114'4	14'4	,
ı	Golkera			8,402'5	69.6	6.2	19:3	9.8	0.05	0.2	0.1	105-2	5'8	١ :
1	Kainua			3,237:3	77.7	6.8	12.8	12.3		0.4	0.3	110-1	10'1	1
3	Kuldiha	•••		4,633.8	54.1	8.7	28.7	12.3		0.4	02	104.8	4'8	,
4	Rela			410-9	50.3	31-9	14.0	23-2		3.6	1'4	124'3	24.3	1
5	Saranda			11,593.0	56.62	14.6	26'4	14'1	0.08	0-8	0.8	112.3	12.2	1
8	Latua	• •••		1,217.7	84.8	11.8	15'9	8'2		0.8	0.4	131.4	21.4	,
	1	Total		885,735.0	70.27	10:30	17:55	8.8	0.03	0'29	0.13	106.75	6.75	

251. It will be seen from the above statement that the area of embanked rice lands is about seven-tenths, that of other cereals a little over one-tenth, that of pulses about one-sixth, and that of oilseeds about one-twelfth of the total cultivated area, while the proportion borne by cotton and sugarcane is quite insignificant. Asantoli pir shows the largest proportion of rice cultivation, and Rela pir the lowest. As regards other cereals, Rela pir shows the highest proportion, while Bontoria is the lowest. The proportion of pulses stands highest in Kuldiha and lowest in Asantoli, while that of oilseeds is the highest in Rela pir and lowest in Lota pir. Sugarcane is grown only in Nagra, Aola, Golkera, Saranda and Bor pirs. Except in Sidu, Chiru and Lota pirs, cotton is grown in small quantities in all the pirs, Rela pir showing the highest proportion. The column headed "Miscellaneous crops" includes tobacco, spices and vegetables.

252. The accompanying statement shows the percentage of areas held by the different classes of cultivators:—

					1	I	BECENTAG	3.	
Serial.	Nam	B OF PIE.		Cultivated area.	Kols with occupancy rights.	Foreigners with occupancy rights.	Kols, non- occupancy.	Foreigners, non-occu- pancy.	Total.
1		2	·	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Asantoli]	1,579.2	90.9	3.2	4.5	1.4	100
2	Adjudhia		•••	9,324.3	88.9	3.8	3.9	3.4	100
3	Sidu	•••		5,290.0	84.2	4.5	6.7	4.6	100
4	Chiru			7,342.4	90.8	1.7	6.2	1 i 3	100
5	Lota	•••		2,237.7	87.7	0'4	11.2	0.7	100
6	Rajabasa			4,731.4	82.7	1.6	14.4	13	100
7	Cherai	•••		15,527.9	91.8	2.7	4.8	0.7	100
8	Borkela	•••		11,380.4	73.5	4.6	20.4	1.5	100
9	Gumra	•••		59,372.4	82.8	7.9	7.7	1.6	100
10	Thoi			40,419.5	78.4	13.6	4.9	3.1	100
11	Bhorbhoria	•••		17,170.1	79.8	12.3	4.3	3.6	100
12	Nagra	• • •		4,571.3	80.4	10.9	5.8	2.9	100
13	Lalgarh	•••		18,773.1	81.2	10.4	5.0	3 4	100
14	Aola	•••	}	26,745.7	84-1	8.6	4.4	2.9	100
15	Bor	***	,,.	5 5,096•6	78-9	14.6	3.2	3.3	100
16	Bontoria	•••	•	16,154·3	83.7	5·1	9.3	1.9	100
17	Kotgarh	•••		10,971.5	86-9	8.3	2.3	2.5	100
18	Jamda	•••		1,765.0	67.4	24.2	5.6	2.8	100
19	Rengra	•••	•••	4,846.7	92.4	2.2	3.6	1.8	100
20	Chainpur	• * •		1,940.3	84.9		12.9	2.2	100
21	Golkera		•	8,402.5	71.9	21.5	2.9	3.7	100
22	Kainua	•••	•••	3,237.3	69.5	17.2	4.5	8.8	100
23	Kuldiha	***		4,633.8	90.2	3.0	5.4	1.4	100
24	Rela	•••		410.9	88.9	., [7.8	3.3	100
25	Saranda	•••		11,593.0	81.7	11.3	2.1	4.9	100
26	Latua	•••		1,217.7	97:5		1.2	1.0	100
		Total		335,735.0	82.1	9.7	5.6	2.6	100

253. Of the total cultivated area about seven-eighths is occupied by Kol tenants, about one-eighth by foreigners; of the Kol tenants those with occupancy rights hold about sixteen times the area held by those without these rights. In the case of foreign tenants the area held by occupancy raiyats is about four times that held by the non-occupancy raiyats. It is also seen that the total area of cultivated lands in the possession of the occupancy raiyats is about eight times that held by the non-occupancy raiyats. The area held by Kols with rights of occupancy bears the highest proportion in Latua pir, viz. 97.5 per cent., and the lowest in Jamda pir, viz. 67.4 per cent. of the total cultivated area. The proportion of area held by foreign occupancy raiyats is the highest in Jamda.

held by foreign occupancy raiyats is the highest in Jamda.

254. The accompanying statement shows the areas and holdings occupied by the resident and the non-resident raiyats respectively in the different pirs, with the percentage of the number of each class and the average size of their holdings. It is seen from this statement that in the aggregate the number of holdings occupied by resident raiyats is 97.25, and that of non-resident raiyats 2.75 per cent. of the total number of holdings; and that the average areas of the holdings of the two classes of raiyats are practically the same.

Serial.	NAME OF PIE.	Class of tenants.	Number of holdings.	Aggregate area (in acres).	Percentage of each class.	Average size of holdings.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Asantoli {	Resident Non-resident	197 6	1,537·2 42·0		7·8 7·0	
		Total	203	1,679.2	100.00	7.7	
2	Adjudhia {	Resident Non-resident	3,901 61	9,197·9 126·4	98·71 1·29	2·3 2·4	
		Total	3,952	9,324.3	100.00	2:3	
3	Sidu {	Resident Non-resident	998 22	5,179·0 111·0	97·84 2·16	5·1 5·0	
		Total	1,020	5,290.0	100.00	5.1	

Serial.	Name of P	IR.	Classs of tenants.		Number of holdings.	Aggregate area (in acres).	Percentage of each class.	Average size of holdings.	REMARK
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8
4	Chiru	{	Resident Non-resident		1,505	7,255·9 86· 5	\$8.62 1.38	4.8	
		,	Total	•••	1,526	7,342.4	100 00	4.8	
5	Lota	{	Resident Non-resident	•••	677 18	2,182·0 55·7	97·41 2·59	3·1 3·2	
			Total	 .	395	2,237.7	100.00	3.5	
6	Rajabasa	{	Resident Non-resident	•••	2,532 19	4,692·2 39·2	99·26 0·74	1·8 2·0	
			Total	•••	2,551	4,731.4	100.00	1.9	
7	Cherai	{	Resident Non-resident	•••	2,80 5 91	15,122 [.] 2 405.7	96·85 3·15	5·3 4·4	
			Total		2,896	15,527.9	100.00	5.3	
8	Borkela	{	Resident Non-resident		4,240 97	11,089·3 291·1	97·76 2·24	2·6 3·0	
			Total		4,337	11,380.4	100 00	2.6	
9	Gumra	{	Resident Non-resident		13,221 170	49,861.0 511.4	98·73 1·27	3·8 2·9	
			Total		19,391	50,372.4	100.00	3.8	
10	Thoi	{	Resident Non-resident		9,171 182	39,509·5 910·0	98·05 1·96	4·3 5·0	
			Total		9,853	40,419 5	100.00	4.3	
11	Bhorbhoria	{	Resident Non-resident	•••	3,707 91	16,73 7 ·9 432·2	97·60 2·40	4·5 4·7	
			Total		3,798	17,170·1	100.00	4.5	
12	Nagra	{	Resident Non-resident	H.V	835 53	4,264·2 30 7 ·1	94 03 5·97	5·1 5·7	
	}		Total	•••	888	4,571:3	100.00	5.1	
13	Lalgarh	{	Resident Non-resident	•••	4,516 164	17,958 [.] 9 814 [.] 2	96 5 0	3·9 4·9	-i
			Total	•••	4,680	19,773:1	100.00	4.0	
14	Aola	{	Resident Non-resident	•••	5,325 175	26,002 4 743 3	96.81 3.19	4·8 4·2	_
			Total	•••	5,500	26,745.7	100:00	4.8	
15	Bor	{	Resident Non-resident	•••	11,261 293	63,584·4 1,512·2	97·46 2 54		
			Total		11,554	55,096.6	100.00	4.7	
16	Bontoria	{	Resident Non-resident	•••	3,544 125	15,640 5 513·8	96·59 3·41		_
			Total	•••	3,669	16,154.3	100:00	4.4	_
17	Kotgarh	{	Resident Non-resident	•••	1,633	10,559 [.] 4 412 [.] 1			
		•	Total	•••	1,730	10,971.5	-		-
18	Jamda	\$	Resident		318	1,656·6 218·4	89·08 10·92	4·6 5·6	
,0	J	{	Non-resident Total	•••	39	1,765.0	-	-	-
		•	Resident		1,003	4,647 1	95.22		-
19	Rengra	··· {	Non-resident Total	•••	1,050	199.6	4.49	-	

Serial.	NAME OF PIE.	Class of tenants.	Number of holdings.	Aggregate area (in acres).	Percentage of each class.	Average size of holdings.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Chainpur {	Resident Non-resident	607 61	1,748·1 192· 2	90.87	2.9	
		Total	668	1,940.3	100.00	2.9	i
21	Golkera {	Resident	1,740 163	7,526·8 875 7	91·43 8·57	4·3 5·3	
	1	Total	1,903	8,402 5	100.00	4.4	
22	Kainua {	Resident Non-resident	915 915	3,029 8 297 5	93·46 6·54	3·3 3·2	
		Total	979	3,237.3	100.00	3.4	
23	Kuldiha {	Resident Non-resident	1,031 79	4,288 [.] 0 345 [.] 8	92 88 7·12	4·1 4·3	
	}	Total	1,110	4,633 8	100.00	4.1	
24	Rela {	Resident Non-resident	185 15	383·5 27·4	92·50 7·50	2·0 1·8	į
		Total	200	4109	100:0:)	2.0	
25	Saranda {	Resident Non-resident	1,540 47	11,479'3 113'7	97:04 2:98	7·4 2·4	
		Total	1,587	11,593.0	100.00	7:3	
26	Latua {	Resident	130	1,187 8 29·9	97:01 2:99	9·1 7·6	
		Total	134	1,217.7	100 00	9.0	
	Total {	Resident Non-resident	77,537 2,194	326,211 3 9,523 7	97·16 2·84	4·2 4·3	
	GRAND TOTAL		79,731	335,735.0	100 0	4.2	

255. The following table shows the average rent per holding and average rent per acre in the different pirs:—

Serial.	NAME OF PIE	1 .	Rents.		Number of holding.	sessed lands	Average rent per holding.	Average rent per acre.	REMARKS
1	2	****	3		4	5	6	7	8
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Asantoli Adjudhia Sidu Chiru Lota Kajabasa Cherai Borkela Gumra Thoi Bhorbhoria Nagra Lalgarh Aola Bor Bontoria Kotgarh Jamda Rengra Chainpur Golkera Kainua Kuldiha Rela Saranda Latua Total		Rs. A 859 5 5 467 10 2,825 1 3,773 6 1.199 12 2,856 7 9,105 0 5,369 13 26,726 0 23,889 10 9,885 15 2,645 12 10,136 7 13,414 11 31,430 11 6,451 15 743 4 2,167 14 1,035 12 4,336 15 1,578 1 2,167 13 151 0 3,958 7 271 15	93 30 63 63 63 99 99 99 96 90 98 3	203 3,952 1,020 1,526 695 2,551 2,895 4,337 13,391 9,353 3,798 888 4,680 5,500 11,554 3,669 1,730 357 1,050 608 1,903 979 1,110 200 1,587 134	1,579·3 9,329 0 5,293·2 7,347·9 2,238·3 4,735·6 15,538·7 11,387·6 50,422·6 40,447·0 17,182·7 4,574·6 18,784·0 26,750·9 55,140·4 16,158·2 10,973·6 1,766·2 4,849·9 1,941·8 8,409·3 3,238·6 4,634·5 410·9 11,598·1 1,217·7 335,950·6	Rs. A. P. 4 3 8 1 6 2 2 12 3 2 7 6 1 11 7 1 1 10 3 2 3 1 3 9 1 15 11 2 8 10 2 9 7 2 15 8 2 2 11 6 1 12 1 2 9 2 2 1 1 0 1 18 9 2 4 5 1 9 9 1 16 2 1 2 7 10 2 0 5	Rs. A. P. 8 8 4 19 8 8 6 9 4 19 8 8 6 9 9 4 6 9 8 6 9 9 7 4 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	

256. It will be seen that the average rent per holding varies greatly in the different pirs, the highest average being in Asantoli pir, where it amounts to Rs. 4-3-8, and the lowest average in Rela pir, where it is Re. 0-12-1. The average rent per holding throughout the estate is Rs. 2-3-7. The average rent per acre is the highest in Rajabasa pir, viz., 9 annas $7\frac{3}{4}$ pie, and lowest in Latua pir, viz., 3 annas $6\frac{3}{4}$ pie. The variation in the rates of rent in the several pirs is due to the difference in the proportions between the areas of the rice and the gora lands, and to the existence or otherwise of new foreigners who have been assessed at double rates. The average rate of rent per acre for the whole estate is 8 annas $5\frac{1}{3}$ pig.

257. The following statement shows the average areas of the village in each pir (1)

including and (2) excluding the protected forests:-

			or of	A BEA	EXCLUDIT	итояЧ ви	стер Го	BESTS.	AREA INC	LUDING Forest
Serial.	NAME OF PIE.		Total number village.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Uncultur- able.	Total in acres.	Total in s q u a r e miles.	Acres.	8 q u a r e miles.
ı	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 25 26	Asantoli Adjudhia Sidu Chiru Lota Rajabasa Cherai Borkela Gumra Thoi Blorbhoria Nagra Lalgarh Aola Bor Bontoria Kotgarh Jainda Rengra Chainpur Golkera Kainus Kuldiha Rela Saranda Latua		3 32 12 17 5 14 39 23 95 94 32 12 51 84 144 34 29 9 26 5 23 21 13 9 78 7	526·3 291·4 440·8 431·9 447·5 337·9 398·1 494·8 53.r·2 429·2 536·5 380·9 368·1 918·4 382·6 475·2 378·3 195·9 186·4 388·0 365·4 45·6 148·7 173·9	203·3 64·8 266·1 177·0 65·8 101·2 69·5 280·0 286·1 260·9 412·3 85·8 317·1 392·9 427·1 738·5 374·9 393·1 325·6 212·1 268·6 368·0 151·4 300·3 139·7	85:4 66:0 110:7 93:3 27:2 84:8 100:2 93:4 227:0 140:3 126:6 153:8 46:3 283:4 323:8 150:2 561:9 385:5 122:4 209:5 51:7 162:0 245:6	815·0 422·2 817·6 702·2 540·5 523·9 567·8 868·2 1,042·3 831·1 1,075·4 611·8 877·1 775·9 963·5 1,260·0 1,036·6 874·6 729·7 1,278·5 962·9 535·1 933·9 248·7 611·0 659·2	1.27 0.66 1.27 1.1 0.84 0.83 0.88 1.36 1.36 1.37 1.21 1.50 1.97 1.61 1.36 1.14 1.98 1.50 0.88 1.36 1.37	* 480·9 * * * * 987·8 1,138·8 8 34·1 1,366·6 636·8 1,193·6 871·1 1,002·9 1,342·2 1,500·5 1,961·8 1,199·6 * 1,058·3 750·4 1,079·8 320·6 984·0 631·3	0.75 1.54 1.78 1.38 2.13 1.0 1.86 1.57 2.34 3.06 1.87 1.65 1.11 1.68 0.5 1.54
	Total	•••	911	368.2	316 3	152.7	837.5	1.31	986·1	1.54

^{*} There are no protected forest blocks in these pirs.

258. To give an idea of an average village, the following particulars are summarised:-

(1)	Area—					Acres.
	(a) Cultivated	•••	•••	***	•••	368· 5
	(b) Cultivable	•••	•••	•••	•••	316.3
	(c) Non-cultivable	•••	•••	•••	•••	301.3
				Total	***	986'1 or 1'54 square miles.
(2)	Crops-					
	(a) Rice	•••	•••	***	•••	258.9
	(b) Other food-crops				•••	102.8
	(o) Oil seeds	•••	•••	•••	440	30.1
	(d) Miscellaneous	•••	•••	•••	•••	1.6
				Total	•••	393.4
	(e) Twice cropped	•••				24.9
	Cultivated area	•••	•••	•••		363.2
(3)	Holdings-					
	(a) Kol occupancy			•••		53.4
	(b) Foreigners occu	Dancy	•••		•••	8.0
	(c) Kol non-occupan			•••		16.8
	(d) Foreigner's non-		•••	•••	•••	9.3
				Total		87.5
					•••	

(4) Average size of a hold	ding—					Å	cres.
(a) Rice land	•••						2.4
(b) Gora land	•••	•••	••				1.8
				1		-	4.0
			Tota	1	•••		4.3
(c) Homestead	•••	•••					0.07
		GPA	ND Ton	1 A Y.		_	4.27
		O AA	ND 401	. 4 4	•••	_	
(5) Rent—						Rs.	A. P.
(a) Total village rea		•••	•••		•••	194	9 11
(b) Average rent pe		•••	***		•••	2 0	9 7 8 5
(c) Average rent pe		***	•••	•	•••	_	
(6) Bandhs and Tanks—		. l. a			,	14 th	mber. 0:3
(a) Government bar (b) Bandhs belonging			•••		•••		0.7
(*) = **********************************	-6 .07-		_	•	•••	-	
			Total	Į	***	_	1.0
(7) Trees-						_	
(a) Mahua	•••					19	98.3
(b) Mango	•••	•••			•••		30 5
(c) Tamarind	•••	•••	•••		•••	2	34.9
(d) Jamun	•••		•••		***		8.2
(e) Jack	•••	•••	•••		•••]	15.0
(f) Karanj	•••	•••	••	•	•••		9.8
(g) Palm (h) Date-palm	•••	•••	•••		•••		0·3 0·3
(w) Dave-parin		•••			***		
	Tot	al of fru	it trees	3		25	97.5
(i) Asan	•••					1,5	91.0
(j) Kusum					•••	:	3 5 O
(k) Palas	111	1886	ada.	•	•••		18.6
Total of tussa:	r and lac-p	roducin	g trees			1,64	14.5
	(8)		n um bei			1,9	42.0
(0) D 1 t	100	1.41	M-1-		3 J .	_	
(8) Population—	7.7	1444	Male.	_	emale.		otal.
(a) Kols and other		27.7L BAM	95.7	+			92.4
(b) Semi-Hinduized (c) Superior Hindu			0.2	++		= =	0·9 8·3
(d) Trading casto	Custo		0.4	+	2 .		0.8
(e) Pastoral caste	USE:		14.1	÷			28.1
(f) Agricultural car	ste	***	2.2	+	2.3	=	4.5
(g) Artizans	मा सह	रमेव ज	3.2	+	3.1	=	6.3
(h) Weavers		•••	5.9	+	5.9		11.8
(i) Boating and fish	iing caste	•••	0.3	+		==	0.6
(j) Muhammadans (k) Christians	•••	•••	0·8	++		==	1:6 1:7
(x) OHIDEUND	 m	•••		·			
	Total	•••	128	+	129	= .	257
(9) Live-stock-						Nu	mber.
(a) Bullocks	•••	•••					6 0
(b) Cows	•••			• • •		••	3 6
(c) Bull buffaloes	***	•••		•••	•	••	13
(4) Cow buffaloes	•••	***		•••	•	••	16
(e) Calves	•••	•••	,	• • • •	•	••	15
(f) Sheep (g) Goats	•••	•••		•••	•	••	19 38
(h) Ponies	•••	•••		•••	•		0.3
(i) Pigs	•••	•••	,	•••	•		15
-			То	tal		-	10 2 ·Ś
(NO) NA			10	rest	•	-	102 3
(10) Miscellaneous-							
(a) Plought	•••	•••					54
(b) Carts	•••	•••		•••	•	••	11
(c) Dwelling-house (d) Primary school		•••		•••	•	••	47 0·1
(w) # \$1411GI 7 DUMOUL		•••		•••	•		~ <u>.</u>

259. Thus it is seen that the average village has an area of 1.54 square miles; that the cultivated and culturable areas slightly exceed two-thirds, and the non-culturable area is a little below one-third of the whole village area; that for every 53 Kel occupancy raiyats there are 8 foreign occupancy raiyats, 16 Kel non-occupancy and 9 foreign non-occupancy raiyats; that for every 2.4 acres of rice lands there are 1.8 of gora lands; that the average population of a village amounts to 257 souls, of which 192.4 represent Kels and aboriginals, the females being very slightly in excess of the males; that the average number occupying each dwelling-house is about 5.5 souls; that the average number of ploughs per village is 54, and the quantity of land tilled by each plough is 6.8 acres.

PART V. COST OF OPERATIONS AND CONCLUSION.

सन्यमेव जयते



PART V.

CHAPTER 1.

COST OF OPERATIONS.

260. The estimated cost of the settlement was Rs. 1,52,414.

					\mathbf{Rs}_{ullet}	▲.	P.
The total cost of settlement opera	tions up t	the end of	March 1897	is	1,20,035	1	9
The actual cost in April, May and	l up to 15:	th June 189	7 is	•••	8,442		
							-
Total actual cost	•••	***	•••	•••	1,28,478	0	9

261. The details of this expenditure during the four seasons are shown in the following statement:—

Serial.	HEADS OF CHARGES,	Season 1894-95 (one month).	Season 1895-96.	Season 1896-97.	Season 1897-98 (three months).	Total,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-	SALARIES.	Rs. A. r.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. ▲. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 4. P.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Settlement Officer Assistant Settlement Officers	952 3 8 248 6 2	13,813 14 3 4,243 9 8	13,238 12 9 6,439 8 1	2,833 8 3 1,615 8 0	30,843 6 11 12,546 15 11
	Total	1,200 9 10	18,057 7 11	19,678 4 10	4,454 0 8	43,390 6 10
	Establishment,	(8)				
3 4	Of Settlement Officer— Clorks on Rs. 50 and less Servants Of Assistant Settlement Officer—	106 12 6 23 0 11	1,275 14 10 369 8 0	1,317 10 0 519 4 11	382 8 0 52 11 0	3,082 13 4 964 8 10
5 6 7 8 9	Ranungoes	168 15 11 32 10 10 27 5 6 548 4 9	1,800 0 0 928 9 1 609 6 1 22,146 12 1 2,349 0 6	1,800 0 0 1,320 0 0 823 0 0 14,140 10 9 14,331 10 4	446 4 7 384 2 8 150 8 0 755 0 0 1,256 0 0	4,210 4 6 2,665 6 7 1,610 3 6 37,590 11 7 17,936 10 10
	Total	902 2 4	29,479 2 7	34,252 4 0	3,427 2 8	68,060 11 2
	ALLOWANCES.		,			
10 11	Travelling allowance of officers Ditto of establishment.	104 3 0 72 14 0	1,900 9 0 39 7 9 0	2,618 15 0 672 12 6	330 7 0 8 7 5 0	4,954 2 0 1,230 8 6
	Total	177 1 0	2,298 2 0	3,291 11 6	417 12 0	6,184 10 6
	CONTINGENCIES.					
12 13 14 15 16	Purchase of tents Office or ground rent Purchase of furniture Cost of mathematical instruments Office expenses	12 0 0 1,894 12 9	2,000 0 0 270 0 0 353 12 0 1,604 4 0 1,751 10 9	515 4 6 12 0 0 2,284 7 9	144 0 6	2,000 0 0 785 4 6 377 12 0 1,604 4 0 6,074 15 9
	Total	1,906 12 9	5,979 10 9	2,811 12 3	144 0 6	10,842 4 3
	GRAND TOTAL	4,186 9 11	55,814 7 3	60,034 0 7	8,442 15 0	1,28,478 0 9

262. To complete the work still remaining to be done an additional expenditure of Rs. 480 will be necessary, viz.—

				$\mathbf{Rs.}$
(1) Record of rights	•••	***	•••	380
(2) Pattas and kabuliyats	•••	•••	***	100
	Total	•••	•••	480

The total expenditure on settlement will then be Rs. 1,28,958-0-9. From this amount deduction must be made on account of tents, instruments and furniture. These are in good serviceable order. They were purchased from the Sonthal Parganas Settlement Department two years ago, and might now be returned for use in the settlement to be carried out in that district. Estimating the value of these articles at two-thirds the cost, Rs. 2,654-10 should be deducted from the total cost of the settlement, which is thus reduced to Rs. 1,26,303-6-9. The cost per acre therefore amounts to 2 annas 3 pie.

263. The total cost of survey and settlement, including cost of stationery and forms, is given below:—

Serial.	HEADS OF CHARGES.	Amount.	Rate of cost per acre.	Rate of cost per square mile.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 2 3 4	Traverse survey Settlement operation Stationery Forms Total	Rs. A. P. 47,207 0 0 1,28,958 0 9 2,669 9 0 9,519 5 0 1,88,253 14 9	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Rs. A. P. 33 5 4 100 13 4	

The cost of survey and settlement per sore thus amounts to 3 annas 4½ pie. 264. The extra work done in the course of the settlement, not provided for in the original estimate, involved an expenditure of Rs. 5,008-14, details of which are—

			Rs.	▲.	P.
(1) Preparing, comparing, and distributing parchas	•••	•••	2,499		0
(2) The demarcation of the protected forests	•••	•••	1,688	0	0
(3) The enumeration of trees yielding forest produce	***	•••	821	0	0
	Total	•••	5,008	14	0

265. There was also extra expenditure on account of the increased rates of pay and allowances of the Assistant Settlement Officers, amounting to Rs. 1,779-10-8. The total extra expenditure not originally provided for is thus Rs. 6,788-8-8. The net saving out of the sanctioned amount is Rs. 23,455-15-3, and including the estimated value of tents, instruments and furniture, &c., the total saving amounts to Rs. 26,110-9-3.

CHAPTER 2.

CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

266. Babu J. N. Chakravarti, Officiating Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, has worked in the Kolhan settlement from the commencement of the settlement operations. He was new to the work when he first joined, but soon acquired a knowledge of his duties. He has worked most satisfactorily throughout the settlement. He is a thoroughly capable and experienced officer, and fully merits the promotion to Deputy

Collectorship which he received last year.

267. Babu B. D. Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, joined the Kolhan settlement in the month of August 1895, and has worked in the settlement ever since. He did excellent work as Assistant Settlement Officer in the Sonthal Parganas Settlement, for which he was very favourably mentioned. He was on my special application transferred to the Kolhan settlement. It gives me much pleasure to state that he has fully justified my expectations, and has proved himself deserving of superior appointment. He has now worked continuously in the Settlement Department for over nine years. In the Sonthal Parganas settlement he did more than twice the work of any other assistant, and his health broke down under pressure of work, necessitating his taking leave on medical certificate. I beg to bring his services prominently to notice, and hope that he also may be rewarded by promotion to a Deputy Collectorship, for which he is well qualified. Owing to his being constantly employed on settlement work he has never had the opportunity of working for the departmental examinations, and I am afraid that this has stood in the way of his promotion. Both he and Babu J. N. Chakravarti have rendered me the greatest assistance in preparing this report and in compiling the statistical tables that accompany it.

268. Babu Shyama Charan Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, was employed as Assistant Settlement Officer from 1st May to 14th August 1895. He suffered much from fever, and

was constitutionally unsuited for outdoor work in the Kolhan.

269. Babu Baidya Nath Rai has been employed as a kanungo in the Kolhan settlement since the commencement of operations. He had done very good work in the same capacity in the Sonthal Parganas settlement, and I have also been quite satisfied with his work in the Kolhan Settlement. He is very hard-working and intelligent, has a good practical knowledge of settlement work, and is thoroughly reliable. I consider him quite competent

to discharge the duties of an Assistant Settlement Officer. The survey and demarcation of the protected forest blocks have been done under his supervision. He has unfortunately suffered by his transfer to the Kolhan settlement, having been superseded by several junior men who have been appointed kanungoes, while he is still unprovided for.

270. Babu Dharma Das Hansdah also served as a kanungo throughout the Kolhan

He is a willing, intelligent young officer, and with some experience will do

well.

271. Both my head clerk, Babu Jogendra Nath Mookherjee, and my peshkar, Nathenial Dubraj, have worked exceedingly well throughout the settlement. They have worked daily from early in the morning till late in the evening, holidays and Sundays not excepted. More willing subordinates it would be hard to find. Unfortunately neither of them at present holds a permanent appointment. I submit their names for favourable consideration that they may be provided with permanent employments.



Statements.

derial.	Description.
1	2
1	Statement showing population and caste distribution within the jurisdiction of each Manki. (b) Statement showing population and caste distribution, Pirwari.
2	Statements showing the number of bandhs and tanks.
3	(a) Crop statement (Mankiwari). (b) Crop statement (Pirwari).
4	Statement showing classification of cultivated area according to seasons.
5	Statement showing the irrigated area in each pir.
6	Statement showing the classification of land.
7	(a) Statement showing the area of different classes of land and rent in each village. (b) Statement showing the area of different classes of land and rent in each Manki's division.
8	Comparative statement showing the area and rent by the past and present settlements.
9	Statement showing area and rent as held by different classes of tenants.
10	
	(b) Statement showing the number of holdings and plots in each Pirwari.
11	(a) Statistical statement of agricultural stock in each Manki s division.
10	(b) Statistical statement of agricultural stock in each Pirwari.
12 13	Statement showing transfer of tonancies since the last ten years. Statistical statement of mortgages.
14	
15	
	(b) Statement showing the total number of fruit trees and trees yielding forest produce, Pirwari.
16	
17	
	and present settlements.

APPENDIX B.

Forms used in the present Settlement Operation, Kolhan Government Estate, district Singhbhum.

Serial.	Description.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Appendix B10 of Survey and Settlement Manual. Appendix N(1) ditto ditto (included in village note form). Appendix N(2A) ditto ditto. Appendix N(2B) ditto ditto. Appendix N(3) ditto ditto: Appendix N(4) ditto ditto. Appendix N(5) ditto ditto. Appendix N(6) ditto ditto. Appendix N(6) ditto ditto. Appendix N(7) ditto ditto. Appendix N(7) ditto ditto. Appendix N(9) ditto ditto.	These forms have not yes been finally approved by higher author- ities.

APPENDIX C.



APPENDIX

STATEMENT No. 1 (a)—Showing population and caste

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE,

																		AB	ORIGI
	Name (Name of Pie. Name of Manki.				K	io).	So	nthal.	В	humij.	e	ond.	KI	neria.	Mu	ndari.	Та	maria,
Serial.				Serial		Ma'e,	Female,	Male.	Femaie.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Pemale.	Male.	Female.
1				5	4		s		6		7		8		9		10		11
1 2	Asantoli Adjudhia			3	Debra Bagun	344 945 842 1,023	326 958 833 1,012										:::		
3 4 5 6 7	Sidu Chiru Lota Rajabasa Cherai		:	6	Burhansing Manki Bijai , Bondhu , Debra , Sikur	1,195 1,315 706 1,942 3,811 298	1,197 1,287 709 1,957 3,852 297			5	4				 			8 20	
8	Borkela		•	11 12 13	Sirdar Bengra Ladura	819 2,183	801 2,192			8	9			T.				27	25
9	Gumra	•••	••	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Bonj Mors Kerseh Dulu Sati Rengo Mahati Manki of Asura	2,853 1,747 2,435 1,218 3,160 3,018	2,850 1,752 2,346 1,231 3,036 2,827		2								 	84 47 41 124	86 52 46
,	Thoı	.		21	Mahati " of Bingto- pang. Captain Manki Turam "	2,025 2,768 1,418	2,017 2,931 1,456	134 P1	124	41	45	:::			3	••• ···		124 12 18 40	151
				25 26 27 28	Bamia Lenga Paikarai	601 909 1,191 501	615 901 1,151	15 	17						 	•••		23	25
	Bhorbhoria.	•••		29 30 31 32	Nauru	586 656 1,214 765	497 596 693 1,209 821	167 125	149							•••		12 3 14 10	11 2 11 11
	Nagra Lalghar	•••			Dueru " Duka " Murgi "	508 529 893 1,019	490 514 895 1,121	278	307	•••				•••	:::	•••		19 85 77	10 87 80
				37 38 39	Muso Chems Jumbol	931 776 1,178	966 833 1,337	8	3 10	:::		58 15	40 22			•••		64	
l	Aola	•••	••	41	Jena " Murum " Dila "	845 1,050 827	940 1,143 814		•••							•••		40 10	40 18
				48 44 45	Machua Ghasiram Manki Mothura	683 836 767	757 374 881												
	Bor		••	46 47 48	Mahati	662 1,557 574	678 1,730 671			45	42							 6	•••
				49 50 51	Abin Mana	987 728 1,399	978 788											6	•••
				52	Deoposi). Damu (of	2,500	1,380 2,592	15	18					1	1				
				53 54	Kasira), Gono ,, Turi ,,	891	715			197	210							13	1
				58 58 57	Disu Dokonia Cnamtu Mahapatra	853 718 103	813 766 78			15	14				:::			2 3 1	
	Bontoria			58 59 60	Aiben Manki Daitari Sirdar	835 95 3 ,107	85 3 99 2,998	•••		9 25	 8 23							6	•••
	Kotgarh	•••	***	62	Sergia Kaira	1,031 838	1,038 858				•••							25 3 15	2
1	Jamda Rengra Chainpur	•••	•••	68 64 65	Musongu ;, Santara ; Bharath ;,	368 1,805 745	378 1,775 740	•••			••• ···		•••		:::	:::	:::	28 28	2
(Golkera Kainua Kuldiha	•••	•••	66 67 68	Antu Lurdi	2,897 1,312 1,677	2,924 1,455	64	75			:::	:::				:::	78	 61
ı	Kela Saranda	•••	•••	69 70	Gomeya , Kaira ,	205 887	1,753 197 863	•••		185	124	 5		:::		126	97	27	28 2
1	Latua	•••	•••	71 72 78	Bisu Tipru Gunaram	734 267 270	632 231 270	127 	180 	1	 	:::	:::		:::	:::	***		
					Total of the Pirs	81,669	82,512	1,032	1,110	481	480	78	68	8	6	130	101	969	982
					(a) Chaibassa Municipality.													32	41
					(b) Lakhiraj villages GRAND TOTAL	1,743 83,411	1,998	1,032	1,110	481	480	-:-		<u></u> .	<u> </u> _		<u></u>	521	420

A.

distribution within the jurisdiction of each Manki.

District Singhbhum.

udes.										Sem	i-Hini	OTISED A	A BORTGI	NALS,					
Orser	a.	Kor	a.	Bagm	âra,	Bhuiy	en.	Char	nar.	Dome	٥.	Turi	•	Dogac	d.	Gha	ei.	Has	ri.
Malo.	Pemale. Male.	Male.	Fernale.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Femalo	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
12		13		14		15		16		17	_	18		19		20		21	
 	 						20 20 21 19 13 80 152 246	 	155	8	9	 	 		 	 28 	 		000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
						\$0 164 50 4 67 31 10 115 13 30	38 150 83 4	4 2	2	12 6	15 5	 4 18 	 			10 10 5 8 2 1 	8 9 4 17 17 5 6 6		
50 28 	53 36		•••	 		15 20 1 16 18 72 18 852 10 109 11 29 2 14 3 82 62 2,170	16 15 1 14 19 9 79 169 400 11 123 28 20 2 64 60 2,140	 6 115 6 2 11 11	6	 	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·					15			
246	3(15			-		21	27 36	121	103			229	282	297	263	129	147	30	4
608	657			18	20	2,220	8,212	370	361	56	49	369	434	332	305	499	531	39	├

APPENDIX

STATEMENT No. 1 (a)—Showing population and custe

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE,

												<u>_</u>			· 							H
							Su	perior	Castes	•	Trac cas									 -	Pas	ito
	NAME O	e Pir			NAME OF MANKI.		Brah	min.	Rajr	out.	Ber	nia.	Gow	ala.	Maha	kur.	Khon	dwal.	Gar	eri.	Rov	ıti
			-	Serial.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male,	Female.	Male,	Female.	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	
1	-					_	25	2	28	3	24	· /	25	5	26	i 	2'	7	2	8	:	2
	Asantoli Adjudhia			1 2 3	Chokro Manki Debra	:::							54 29 18	53 28 15		***						
-	Sidu	***		4 5	Bagun Saluka Burhansing Manki		:::				•••	•••	39 42	36 44		***		***			***	
	Chiru Lota			6 7	Bijai ,, Bondhu ,,	***			:::	·			45 16	48 17	:	•••		•••		:::		
l	Rajabasa Cherai	***	•••	8 9 10	Debra ,, Sikur ,, Turam ,,			,,,		***		:::	75 215 25	61 197 29		***			***	:::		
	Borkela	***		11 12	Sirdar ,, Bengra ,,	•••	,		JE	S.	***		42 170	39 181	***	•••		701	***			
	_			13 14	Ladura ,, Bonj ,,		···	63				1	57	58	 29	 ₂₈			··· ···			
	Gumra			15 16 17	Mora Kerseh ,, Dulu ,,						***		120 57	126 62				***		•••		
				18	Satri "		}	- 18			16	15	438	466								
				20 21	Mahati Manki of Asur Mahati ,, of Bing	ra gto-	"1	"1	₁	"1	•••	:::	400 55	466 52	45 70	42 90	121 117	127 99	ä	4	:::	
	Thoi			22	Captain Manki Turam ,,		}		(44)	1.4			495	525								
ļ				23 24 25	Sadhu ,, Bamia ,,	,	5 3	3		1.0	,		416 209	420 158		***	***	•••		•••	:::	
-				26 27	Lenga ,, Paikarai ,,	•••	***		111			20	668 410 135	669 421 132	•••	•••	:::					
-				28 29 30	Kiti , Nauru , Gardi ,			***			***		89 87	89 75	***	•••	•••	•••				
	Bhorbhoria	***	,	31 32	Nauru Raska					व न	7	***	184 181	171 158	•••	•••	: :	•••				
1				38 34	Dusru ,, Duka	•••		:::				:::	178 74 187	185 61 204		•••		•••	:::		:::	
Ì	Nagra Lalghar	•••		35 36 37	Murgi ,, Selai ,, Muso ,,		•••		,		···		188	175 164	***	•••		•				
				38 39	Ohema ,, Jumbol ,,	***							117 277	$\frac{108}{245}$	***		•••	***	•••			
	Aola	•••		40	Jena Marum	***	2	1				 	111 86	111 89	60 75	58 76	•••					
				42	Dila ,, Machua ,, Ghasiram Manki	•••	14	18		•••		···	86 74 2 2	85 75 36	57 35 18	53 33 20	•••	···		•		
				45 46	Mothura ,,	•••					***		63 51	58 47	29 26	25 24						
	Bor	***	++1	4.79	Mahati ,, Renso ,,	•••					::		353 157	361 174	***	***		***		***	***	
				49 50	Abin Mana	***							180 97 378	215 95 368		***		•••	***			
				51 52	Damu Deoposi). Damu	of (of							340	309	138	115				***		
-				53	Kasira).		,		18	17			515	498	103	95						
-				54 55	Turi Disu		} ···				10	4	135 177	123 168		****				***	***	
1				56 57 58	Dokonia Chamtu Mahapatra Aibon Manki	•••			18		 ;	•••	180 199	185 187	99	96	 1 2	 3 2		***		
	Bontoria	***		59	Daitari Sirdar Roya Manki	***	18 2	17 2	21	19 7	 4		153 309	139 308			2				***	
	Kotgarh	•••		61 62	Sergia Kaira				9	8		 	128 212 199	124 219 105	60 45 85	63 36		•••	:::		:::	
	Jamda Rengra Chainnur		••	64	Musungu ,, Santara ,, Bharath ,	***		···					122 59 75	57 70	85 	93	,,,,	•••	•••		***	
	Chainpur Golkera Kainua		••	68	Antu ,, Lugdi ,,				 ïı	,			249 140	244 153	12	14	"i2	1 3	•••	***	***	
	Kuldiha Rela	***		68 69	Songa " Gomeya "	•••				:::		::: :::	220 2	204 8		***	···	•••		***		
	Saranda	•••	***		Kaira ,, Bisu ,, Tipru ,,		2	2		10	::		112 67 18	89 47 14	***	•••	***	***	***		16	
	Latua	•••	.,	1 200	Gunaram "		<u> </u>				•••		16	13					***	<u></u>		
					Total of the Pirs		47	45	95	76	30	52	11,022	10,916	1,001	980	255	247	3	4	16	-
					(a) Chaibassa Mu cipality. (b) Lakhiraj villages	uni-	51.	37	29	73 36	65 13	53 12	••• 955	 935	25	 28	7	 5	35	47		
					GRAND TOTAL		98	82	186	185	108	87	11,977	11,851	1,026	1,008	262	252	38	51	16	1

A.

distribution within the jurisdiction of each Manki.

DISTRICT SINGHBHUM—continued.

Castes.					Agricu	ltural	Castes			Castes e	engaged i services	n pers	onal				Artis	ans.			
Halw	vai.	Othe	ers.	Kurn	ai.	Tam	oli.	Dha	rua,	Dho	ba.	Nap	oit.	Bar	hi.	Kam	ar.	Kum	ar.	Son	ar,
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Maie.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
30		31		32		88	3	34	# 	35	5	36	3	3	7	38		38)	4	.0
\$	8 8				8 4 30 107 18 275 77 18 206 278 278 29	33	41	588 28	688 34 43 31 12 588 4 4 133 31	16				9	100	6 18 10 17 24 28 16 15 40 10 114 52 54 20 36 12 79 52 25 90 80 13 15 52 10 18 82 55 26 77 24 71 55 67 10 15 58 11 10 28 41 11 10 28 41 11 5 18 6 627 61 11 8 35 55 14 20 97 74 58 58 58 58 77 74 58 58 78 77 74 58 58 78 77 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	5 15 9 16 22 29 17 17 17 11 17 51 17 143 11 17 51 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	65	7 4	3	2
10	12	i	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	1,064	1,076	33	41	633	664	16	26 265	8 99	10	12 88	14	123	137	24	29 1,165		21

APPENDIX

STATEMENT No. 1 (a)—Showing population and

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE,

																						DU
							Ar	tisans-	-concl	d.		W	Teaver Ca	istes.			В	loatir	ng and	fishing	; cus te	8.
	NAME OF	Name of Pir. Name of Manei.					Sur	ndy.	Te	li.	Jug	i.	Tan	ti.	Ps ka		Ked	ot.	Mall	a.	Jho) ra.
				Serial.		- i	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	_ ;	Мије.	Fernale.	Male.	Domelo
							41 :	ا 		: <u> </u>	43 				1	<u>-</u>	4 	6	47			18
	Asantoli Adjudhia	•••		1 2	Chokro Manki Debra	•••			.	 	:		45 27	52 32			 					
	Sidu		•••	8 4 5	Saluka Rurhansing Manki	•••			 •••		::: :::		26 35 39	24 37 35		•••	 	 		:		} [
	Chiru Lota	•••	•••	6 7	Bijai ,, Bondhu ,,	•••	::: :::						44 85 51	50 33 4 9	{ 	•••		•••	 ₃		•••	
	Rajabasa Cherai	•••	•••	8 9 10	Sikur " Turam ",	•••	::- :-:			•••		:::	150 21 54	147 19 55		• •					•••	
	Borkela	•••		11 12 13	Sirdar ,, Re- gra ,, Ladura ,,	•••	}			à			140	139 82			•••		•••			
	Gumra			14 15 16	Bouj ., Mora ., Kerseh ,,	•••	2	2				:::	22 134	17 142		•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			 	::: :::	
				17 18	Dulu " Satri "	•- •	}						48 225	52 190					18			
				19 20 21	Rengo Mahati Manki of Ast Mahati Manki of Bin							:::	185 225	184 216		:::	••· •••		7	8		
,	Thoi	•••	•••	22	pang. Captain Manki Turam	 •••	}	4)		,			253 219	216			10	12	43 20	87		
				24 25 26	Sadhu ,, Bamia ,,	•••	***	•••				•••	55 112	182 52 111		•••			9	18 8		
				27	Paikarai ,, Kiti ,,	•••	***	***			•••	•••	81 33 43	80 31 52		•••						
	Bhorbhoria	•••	•••	29 30 31	Nauru ,, Gardi ,, Nauru ,,	•••					4		21 158	33 117	i							
	171010110110	•••	•••	33 34	Raska ,, Dusru ,,	•••		#: -:	H	ল এব		•••	105 77 87	103 79 94					••• •••		· · · ·	
	Nagra Lalghar	.	•••	35 36	Murgi , Selai ,,	•••	••• ••• •••			••• •••		···	22 102 93	92 112 74								
				37 38 39	Muso , Chema , Jumbol ,	•••	 	•••	•••	•			85 76 98	143 72	: : •••				-	:::		
	Aola	•••	***	40 41 42	Jens , Murum ,	•••						•••	79 125	89 93 117		:::	···					
				43 44	Machua Ghasiram Manki	•••		···					60 21 98	67 24 90								1
	Bor	•••	••.	45 46 47	Mothura ,, Tangru ,, Mahati ,,						:::		25 91 58	33 93 60				•••	•••			
	2.01	•••		48 49 50	Rengo Abin Mana			¦ ••• ∷∷	 :::				87 35	82 30	···		:::			::: :::		
				51	Damu Manki Deoposi,	of		•••	1	•••			79 40	72 43								İ
				52 53	Damu Manki Kasira. Gono Manki		}		 	3			91	67		}						
				54 55 56	Turi ,, Disu ,, Dokonia ,,	•••		•••	<u></u>			:::	25 30	16 28			:::					
				57 58 59	Chamtu Mahapatra Aibon Manki Daitari Sirdar	•••		i :::	 4 5	13	 		***76 7	"101 6	•••	::: 		1		₇		
	Bontoria Kotgarh	•••	•••	60 61	Roya Manki Sergia	•••		:::	1	₁			188 58 80	184 45 81	:::				7		:::	
	Jamda Rongra	•••		63 64	Kaira ,, Musungu ,, Santara ,,	•••		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				•••	25 89	19 3 9		 	:: :		:::			
	Chainpur Golkera	···			Bharath ,,		 	:::			 	 	39 211 80	33 184 74			•••			 :::	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Kuinua Kuldiha Rela		•••	69	Songa ,, Gomeya ,,	•••	·•• ···		:::				67 1 65	70 2 45			•••		•••		48	
l	Sarauda	•…	•••	70 71 72	Risu Fipru							•••	8 4 13	5 6 16			·		:::	•••	4	
	Latua	•••		73	Gunaram ,, Total of the Pirs	•••	9		20	20	6	 5	5,185	5,142	2	2	15	16	120	119	52	- -
				 	(a) Chaibassa Mur		61	75	54	60	12	15		•••	•••	' -	18	22	102	142		
1					(b) Lakhiraj villages		11	23	7	<u> </u>	19	23	65	87			<u> </u>		10	13		-

A.

caste distribution within the jurisdiction of each Manki—concluded.

District Singhbhum.

Name	erso	ns of I	 Lindu	orlgin	Nat	ive	Muh	ıam-		Pers	ons of		wn or i tes.	anspeci	ified		Тота	L POPULA	TION.	
## 1							mad	uns.	Pari	igha.	Ba	roi.	Kan	sera.			To	otal.		Remarks.
Section Sect	Hale,	Female.	Female.	Male.	Female,	Male.	Female.	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
		i		1			<u>·</u>			3	<u>'</u>	4	700	i		3	5	7	58	59
6 4 2 3 1,076 1,005 2,081 1 1 <td>16</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8 8 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32</td> <td></td> <td>**************************************</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>2 15</td> <td>3 2 2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,024 900 1,114 1,202 1,442 2,604 3,047 2,604 3,047 2,604 3,047 2,861 1,677 4,020 4,158 3,805 2,526 1,039 1,717 1,717 680 771 1,208 1,004 1,208 1,004 1,208 1,305</td> <td>1,037 884 1,101 1,307 1,421 781 2,100 4,439 956 933 2,628 3,051 2,125 2,784 1,700 4,097 3,785 4,177 2,526 1,004 1,706 675 796 833 1,323 698 1,749 1,150 1,019 1,150 1,019 1,150 1,019 1,150 1,040 1,077 1,374 966 1,961</td> <td>2,061 1,784 2,215 2,605 2,863 1,558 4,198 8,856 710 1,880 5,232 6,098 4,231 5,645 3,877 7,919 8,255 7,590 8,166 5,052 2,440 8,482 1,355 1,567 1,</td> <td></td>	16	7			8 8 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32		**************************************				2	8	2 15	3 2 2			1,024 900 1,114 1,202 1,442 2,604 3,047 2,604 3,047 2,604 3,047 2,861 1,677 4,020 4,158 3,805 2,526 1,039 1,717 1,717 680 771 1,208 1,004 1,208 1,004 1,208 1,305	1,037 884 1,101 1,307 1,421 781 2,100 4,439 956 933 2,628 3,051 2,125 2,784 1,700 4,097 3,785 4,177 2,526 1,004 1,706 675 796 833 1,323 698 1,749 1,150 1,019 1,150 1,019 1,150 1,019 1,150 1,040 1,077 1,374 966 1,961	2,061 1,784 2,215 2,605 2,863 1,558 4,198 8,856 710 1,880 5,232 6,098 4,231 5,645 3,877 7,919 8,255 7,590 8,166 5,052 2,440 8,482 1,355 1,567 1,	
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5 5 11	4 1 2 6 2		:			2 15 35 18 1 9 2 28 1 	3			2	4			27	33	2,043 1,076 955 421 1,672 713 4,193 1,296 1,339 860 1,580 2,016 222 1,985 1,081 208 312 1,10,675	1,799 1,005 989 410 1,694 679 4,100 1,294 1,877 639 1,966 850 3,829 1,733 2,074 221 1,844 1,024 257 301 1,11,326	3,842 2,081 1,944 831 3,366 1,392 8,293 2,590 2,716 1,282 3,995 1,716 7,681 3,313 4,090 443 8,829 2,105 559 618	
9 11 1 1 20 149 20 22	[•••							10	14			181					

APPENDIX

STATEMENT No. 1 (b)—Showing

PIR

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE-

									Аво	RIGINA	L TRIE	E8,											Semi
	Name of Pir.	Ko	ı).	Sont	hal.	Bhu	mij,	Gor	nd.	Kheria	 Mun -	dari.	Tam	eria.	Ora	on.	Ko	ra.	Bag- mara.	Bhr	iyan.	Chr	amar.
Serial.		Male.	Femule.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Vizie.	Male.	Fernale.	Male.	Female.	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Mule.	Femulc.	Male.	Female.
1	2		3		·		s _	6	İ	7		8	!	9 	1	0	ا. ا	1	12	i	13		14
1 2 3 4 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 21 22 23 24 (6)	Asantoli Adjudhia Sidu Ohiru Lota Lota Rajabasa Cherai Berkela Gumra Thoi Bhorbhoria Nagra Isisarh Aola Borl Borr Bonloria Kotgarh Jamda Rengra Champur Colkera Kainus Kuidtua Kainus Kuidtua Kels Baranda Latua Chainassa Manicipality Lakhiraj viilages Total	314 2,810 1,185 1,315 79-6 1,912 4,728 5,033 1,560 3,016 6,135 11,240 3,107 1,869 3,107 1,865 7,865 7,87 1,312 1,677 1,677 1,742 83,111	326 2,573 1,107 1,257 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,405 8,840 8,840 4,257 4,257 11,463 1,893 1,893 1,775 2,924 1,455 1,153 1,775 1,755 2,70 1,957 1,758 2,924 1,455 1,775 1,755 2,70 1,958 8,510	210 304 273 9 115 	290 287 287 13	136	13 45 297 125 488	78	62	7 :		07	258 27 28 25 521 1.522	3 9 9 18 25 5 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	98 72 500 28 115 215	95 75			16 11	122 144 4788 2488 1088 1155 439 117 229 11 24 27 14 14 21 21 24 28 27 27 21 21 24 27 27 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	20 451 245 99 118 31 15 400 134 12 28 1 20 2 134 27 36	4 1556 6 6 2 2 25 6 6 9 2	163 4 233 6 1 1

									सन्ध	Hind ———	CB-(cos	sclud	led).										
		Ca p	istes ci ersona	ngaged l servi	in ce.					1	irtisans.									Weave	r castes.		
	Name of Pir.	Dhe	ba.	Nap	it.	Bu	rhi.	Ķ a	mar.	Kui	mar,	So	mar.	Sur	ndi.	r	eli.]	ugi.	Та	nti.	Pat	kar
Serial.		Male.	Female,	Male,	Female.	Ми.ю.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
		3	2	_:	33 ,	1	34		35	3	6		37	3			19]	4 0	4	1		42
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Asantolis Adjudhin Sidu Chiru Lota Kajiabasa Cherai Horkela Gumra Thoi Miorbhoris Nagra Laisarh Aoia Hor Rontoria Kotgarh Janida R. ngra Chainpur Golkera Kuidita Kola Siranda Latun Chaibussa Municipa lity Lakhiraj villages	24 53 4 5 6 44 7 7 5 2 5 6 17 73 16	98 833 7 7				10	6 45 24 28 16 15 16 224 223 25 26 26 27 17 17 8 8 5 5 11 38 8 5 123	5 49 22 29 177 171 164 46 231 172 175 177 175 177 175 177 175 177 175 177 175 177 175 175	6 5 5 4 35 146 84 72 89 99 20 4 4 10 20 152 24	77 4 4 5 86 166 622 92 9 50 80 80 525 28 8 21 2 2 3 10 63 176 29	3		77	75	13 G 1	19 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	4 4		45 88 89 48 85 6 61 9 188 25 89 80 67 1 13	52 93 35 500 33 499 221 221 221 221 125 126 127 231 240 27 25 16 17 25 17 2	2	2
	Tota a	259	265	99	10(68	97	1,790	1,819	1,190	1,165	21	21	84	107	81	95	37	48	5,250	5,229	2	2

A.

population and caste distribution.

WARI.

DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

lin	וסעו	Z H D	Аво	BIGIN.	LLS.					_										H	NDU	i.											
n.	me.	_ m	uri.	Do		Ch			ari.	8u	perio	r cas	tos.	Tra	ding			Pe	storal	cast	69.						ifec-		Agrica	ıltur	nd ce	ates.	
10	ше,	1	urį.	100	sua,	Gii	ıBSİ.	, n	arı.		nh- an,	Raj	put.	Ве	nia.	Gov	rala,	Maha	skur.	Kh W	ond-	Gai	eri.	Rou	tia,	Hai	luai.	Ku	rmi,	Tat	nli.	Di	orue.
Male.	Pemale	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Femsle.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,	Male.	Female.	Kale.	Female.	Male,	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Fernale.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Fernale.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Femala.
1	5] 1	18	1	7	1	8	1	3	20)	21		2	2	2	3	3	1	2	5	2	в	27		21	3	28		8	0		31
8	200 8 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	31 31 329 777 329 100	29	20 ····································	25	28 286 28 286 28 3 12 3 12 3 12 3 12 3 12 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	32 236 22 7 5 12 6 13 17 17 33	9	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	18 18 2	11 4	 1 	43 7 8 7 7	16 10 4	15	54 840 42 45 16 78 282 282 287 1,070 117 731 403 2,864 309 935 75 240 220 140 290 176	53 79 44 48 17 61 265 239 1,178 2,489 575 204 62 204 62 308 343 106 57 77 70 244 158 214 8 158 214 8 158 214 8 158 214 8 158 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205	300 865 12	165 289 9320 14	238	226	9	4	16		84 10	 	 26 506 16 209 202 	12		41	86 87 77 3	102
56	49	369	434	332	305	499	531	39	50	98	88	186	185	108	87	11,977	11,851	1,026	1,008	263	252	38	51	16	13	105	85	1,064	1,076	33	41	683	664

										1		PB	R8ON	в ов	PIKU	CAB	VN C	B UNE	BECI-				
Boati	ing and	fishing	cast	es.	origin	ons of not r ing cas	ecogn		ATIVE RISTIAN,		HAM- DANS,		iri-		roi.	K _i	m.	M isce		Tor	AL POPULAT	ION.	Rhmarko.
Keot.	М	ull a.	Jh	ora.	Bai:	nob.	Sany	asi.		 													
Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Mule.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
48		44	4	E	4	G	47		48	4	0	5		6		52	3	5	3	54		55	56
100 122 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	3 9 9 25 72 72 102 102 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	 2 11 253 7 5 142 13	52	53	6 22 8 9 9 9 5	29 23 2		7	8 8 8 94 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	34 4 12 4 8 10 18 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	28 9 9 5 5 47 73 200 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4	1	2 2 2 2 10	8 4 114	15 3	19	14 3 10	12 6	455 5,633 1,298 1,442 777 2,075 5,718 5,671 18,627 14,733 4,733 4,733 1,730 17,403 2,635 4,831 2,933 4,832 1,533 2,635 3,462 1,18,246	443 8,022 1,907 1,421 2,109 6,728 18,900 13,826 4,667 7,668 17,49 7,668 17,49 4,100 2,671 630 1,986 5,500 1,986 5,	\$98 6,000 9,603 9,603 1,558 4,188 11,446 11,330 37,017 26,737 9,445 3,570 11,591 14,927 34,507 8,203 5,306 1,392 1,392 1,393 1,716 7,881 3,716 7,881 8,716 8	

No. 2.—Statement showing the number of Bandhs and Tanks.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE—DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

Serial.	Name of	pir.	Name of Manki	i.	Total number of village.	Number of bandhs constructed by Government.	Number of bandhs con- structed by tenants.	Number of old tanks belonging to Govern- ment.	·	Remabers.
1	2		8		4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Asantoli	•••	1. Chokro Manki	•••	3	1	4	1	6	
2	Adjudhia	{	2. Debra do. 3. Bagoon do. 4. Saluka do.	•••	8 11 13	₂	5 2 6	2	7 4 7	
			Total	•••	32	3	13	<u> 2</u>	18	
8	Sidu	•••	5. Burhansing Mank	i	12	3	12		15	
4	Chiru	•••	6. Bijai do.	2	17	3	9	3	16	
5	Lota	•••	7. Bondhu do.			3		•••	5	
6	Rajabasa		8. Debra do.	•	14		19	•••	19	
7	Cherai	{	9. Sikur do. 10. Turam do. 11. Sirdar do.	: :::	26 7 6	1 2 4	30 7 4		34 9 8	
			Total		89	7	41	3	51	
8	Borkela	{	12. Bengra Manki 13. Ladura do. 14. Bonj do.	ि सद्योग	5 4 14	₁	11 11	•••	12 12	
			Total	•••	23	2	22	•••	24	
9	Gumra		15. Mora Manki 16. Kerseh do. 17. Dulu do. 18. Satri do. 19. Rengo do. 20. Mahati do. of 21. Mahati do. of E	Asura	9 18 4 15 5 21 23	2 2 1 2 2 4	14 3 2 8 6 40 14	 4 1	16 5 3 14 6 43 19	
			Total	•••	95	13	87	6	106	
10	Thoi	:	22. Captain Manki 23. Turam do. 24. Sadhu do. 25. Bamia do. 26. Lenga do. 27. Paikrai do. 28. Kiti do. 29. Nauru do. 30. Gardi do.		14 14 16 8 9 12 7 8	2 1 2 2 1	24 13 42 22 13 15 10 8	9 44 16 3 2 6 1 1	35 18 60 25 15 21 13 5	
11	Bhorbhoria	{	Total 31. Nauru Manki 32. Raska do. 33. Dusru do. 34. Duka do.		94 11 9 6 6	8 1 1 	39 4 9 2	42 10 	192 44 16 9 3	
			Total	•••	32	2	54	15	71	
12	Nagra	•••	35. Murgi Manki		12		19	***	19	

No. 2.—Statement showing the number of Bandhs and Tanks—concluded.

Kolhan Government Estate—District Singhbhum.

Serial.	Name of	pir.	N _A ME	of Manki.		Total number of village.	Number of bandhs constructed by Government.	Number of bandhs constructed by tenants.	Number of old tanks belonging to Govern- ment.	Total number of bandhs and tanks.	Benarks.
1	2			3		4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Lalgarh	{	37. Muso (38. Chema	anki do. do. do. Total		10 11 12 18	1 1	11 11 8 11	9 6 ₇ 22	21 17 8 18	
14	Aola	{	40. Jena 41. Murum 42. Dila 43. Machua 44. Ghasiram 45. Mothura 46. Tangru	do.		14 15 13 8 7 16 11	1 1 1 1	4 5 6 2 2 1 7	12 2 1 7	8 10 18 4 4 2 14	
15	Bor		49. Abin 50. Mana 51. Damu	do. do. do. of Deo do. of Kas do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. mohapatra anki irdar	pposi ira	16 10 10 5 20 23 12 5 6 10 7	3 2 2 2 2 2 2	27 6 3 7 6 7 13 14 7 5 6 9	30 4 2 8 1 10 22 6 2 1 2 1 2 2 3	10 7 15 9 9 29 87 7 12 10 7 9	
	<u> </u>		44 10	Total	•••	144	21	~ 90	61	172	
16	Bontoria	•••	60. Roya 61. Sergia	Manki do.		34	4	15	6	25 2	
17	Kotgarh	{	62. Kaira	do.	•••	16 13	1	8		9	
			1	Total		29	1	10		11	
18	Jamda	• • •	63. Musungu	Manki		9	1	1	•••	2	
19	Rengra	•••	64. Santara	do.		26			•••	•••	
20	Chainpur	•••	65. Bharath	d o.	•••	5	1	2	1	4	
21	Golkera	•••	66. Antu	do.	•••	2 3	1	20	4	25	
2 2	Kainua	•••	67. Lugdi	do.	•••	21	1	5	6	12	
2 3	Kuldiha	•••	68. Songa	do.	•••	13	1	6	1	8	
24	Rela		69. Gomeya	do.	•••	9 31	1	13	1	15	
25	Saranda	{	71. Bisu 72. Tipru	do. do.	•••	36 11		4			
			1	Total	•••	78	1	17	1	19	
26	Latua	•••	73. Gunaran		•••	7			<u></u>		
			GRA	ND TOTAL	•••	911	78	661	204	943	

APPENDIX

No. 3(a) Crop Statement

KHOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE

						·			An about		CEREAL	s and l	Pulses,			
Serial	NAME OF]	Pib.	Serial.	Namb of Manki.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar (millet).	Bajra (millet).	Mandus.	Maizo.	Gundli.	Gram.	Masur.	Khesari,	Urid.
1	2		3	4	5	ť	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1 2 3 5 6 7 8	Asantoli Adjudhla Sidu Chiru Lota Rajabasa Cherai Borkels	الله ازازالله المالية	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Chokro Manki Debra Bagun Saluka Burhunsing Bijai Nondhu Debra Sikur Turam Sirdar Bengra Ladura Ronj Mora Kerseh Dulu Satri Rengo Mahati Of	1,288 2,238 2,267 2,162 3,687 6,643 2,569 1,738 6,843 2,569 1,738 6,519 8,057 4,841 1,216 5,933 2,942	8 9 17 5 5 48 71 69 8 12 18 77 27 25	1 8 90 24 15 8 18 4 15	8 8 9 7 257 7 257 277 15 5 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	34 7 5 10 8 8 35 22 18 24 8 55 66 79 51 59	34 91 31 16 75 54 21 108 64 71 175 133 144 103	84 113 169 43 203 897 15 205 384 192 211 84 28 494 415 119 149 149 286	40 26 91 55 271 298 78 164 252 55 63 112 217 88 187 217 88	31 22 39 2 37 17 17 6 16 114 44 45 75 32 207 118 157	10 26 31 9 61 69 8 8 9 17 12 486 13 57 65 22 43	7 20 78 75 8 85 107 79 51 82 95 89	14 24 19 25 55 87 18 52 203 34 37 18 118 76 134 59
10	Thoi		21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Mahati Manki of Bingtopang. Captulin Manki Turam , sadhu , shamia , Lenga , Paikrai , Kiti , Nauru , Gardi ,	7,289 5,412 5,836 5,185 2,601 2,531 3,999 1,489 2,003 1,720 5,317	75 85 17 18 28 18 15 	37 38 38 38 37 7	88 8 8 8 8 60 7 29 14 13 50	98 96 17 17 103 64 52 27 26 26 28 28	287 287 32 33 75 111 16 49 45 53 50 38	394 284 289 145 101 157 59 147 149 321	158 198 55 96 167 23 24 88 53 67 48 242	145 158 41 41 25 25 58 58 53 5 21 49	88 29 30 17 19 21 38 18 27	117 31 32 27 54 58 64 12 18 14	176 183 44 45 53 48 55 70 6 59 28 181
11	Bhorbhoria	{	82 83 34	Basko Dusru Duka	2,808 1,868 1,581	 		11 7 9	15 5 8	44 81 48	252 147 151	98 57 35	25 12 14	35 18 16	49 18 7	98 55 35
13	Nagra Lalgarh	{	35 36 37 38	Murgi ,, Selai ,, Muso	2,996 3,648 3,153 2,360	 	••• ••• •••	29 12 19	48 39 67	62 117 118	267 348 248	153 157 144	45 48 32	35 29 51	49 52 62	52 69 53 9
14	Aola		38 39 40 41 42 43 41 45 46 47 48 49 50 51	Jens Jumbol , Jens Jens Jens Jens Jens Jens Jens Jens	2,360 3,811 2,490 3,048 3,860 1,552 811 2,143 2,844 3,732 2,047 2,657 1,851 5,914	12 15 18 17 21 8 7		15 19 9 17 20 19 25 55 19 17 15 25	14 27 12 13 23 27 15 21 27 22 21 25 18 20	119 152 113 119 163 135 117 168 179 123 67 63 75	212 217 206 235 348 187 155 207 192 348 179 163 377 452	159 218 111 126 112 108 102 265 97 152 118 107 110 128	11 13 27 52 20 18 15 18 23 24 17	5 18 18 17 43 19 15 12 28 43 12 17 29	10 12 21 29 59 17 12 16 37 10 15 21	21 33 35 35 87 58 25 89 41 45 28 47 53 113
15	Bor		52 53 54 55 66 57	Damu Manki of Kosira Gono Manki Turi Disu Chamtu Mohapatra	7,105 2,814 1,382 2,582 2,383 773	10 16 9 29	3 5 2 :: 21	39 24 18 15 18	25 28 14 53 81	152 71 36 63 75	878 161 81 181 198 79	157 86 43 92 85	27 16 9 7	35 28 14 15	40 33 17 17 10 8	117 72 37 103 113 50
16 17 18 19 30 31 22 23 24	Bontoria Kotgarh Jamda Rengra Chainpur Golkera Kainua Kuldiha Bela Saranda	الله : ١ : ١ : الملم ا	58 50 61 62 63 64 05 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73	Aibon Manki Daitari Sirdar Roya Manki Sergia Kaura Musungu Santara Bharuth Antu Lugdi Songa Gomeya Kaira Bisu Tipru Gunaram ,	3,567 976 12,167 3,710 4,057 1,043 3,006 1,195 5,846 2,516 2,558 2,06 3,429 3,429 1,033	15 38 42 17 13 45 7 15 29	5 6 34 5 4	21 17 55 17 16 75 18 22 19 83 13 8	29 10 49 21 27 15 7 9 25 31 25 3	8 15 149 92 72 44 52 18 189 35 163 108	98 97 394 218 170 129 253 147 842 117 123 49 268 255 157 66	102 44 187 108 138 24 112 107 111 55 113 28 160 141 48	88 57 83 5 7 35 25 27 17 49 64 57 15	17 39 67 53 41 \$2 29 38 11 45 59 7 45 89	9 18 98 45 47 58 42 117 58 69 4 73 83 13	87 80 152 111 87 65 101 119 157 52 38 7 167 154 52 13
1	Total		•••	******	235,917	1,020	826	1,919	2,057	5,911	15,042	8,365	2,740	1,884	8,070	4,921

A.

(Mankiwari).

—District Singhbhum.

					Ort-	BEEDS.			NDIME D SPIC						area in	e than	area in	
Mung.	Bahar.	Kurthi,	Other food.	Linsecd.	Til	Sarson.	Surgujia.	Turmeric.	Chilli.	Dhonia.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Garden produce.	Total cropped as	Area cropped more once in acres.	Net cropped a acres.	Remarks
17	18	19	30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	33	3	84	35
8 18 18 25 76 8 9 111 446 52 97 7 102 96 44 48 48 48 49 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	4 67 85 76 82 184 69 75 363 104 110 75 413 219 317 118 213 2283 307 98 99 148 57 104 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114	84 478 488 875 562 848 122 817 450 269 139 104 479 525 211 612 613 63 155 484 207 387 387 387 387 387 387 387 387 387 38		88 10 58 43 12 14 49 80 10 9 61 11 56 55 76 137 48 123 152 16 55 16 59 55 56 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57	144 38 14 41 86 7 7 441 48 8 9 9 29 55 34 55 34 85 111 85 36 27 7 37 38 34 18	54 35 59 18 52 180 14 107 30 85 81 107 201 37 242 849 849 81 153 62 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163	60 194 117 185 205 225 223 198 223 198 223 253 198 291 377 110 519 400 583 200 800 800 801 801 802 803 803 803 803 803 803 803 803 803 803	2 1 1 1 1 1 	1 2	1 1		6 2 2 3	4	118	1,730 3,138 3,565 2,999 5,451 8,031 2,350 5,183 9,645 3,490 8,728 8,728 6,205 7,940 2,160 8,778 3,673 14,477 11,235 6,157 6,818 3,452 3,550 5,785 2,602 3,114 2,761 8,018	150·8 60·8 256·5 54·14 161·0 688·6 112·3 449·1 375·8 105·8 216·9 740·3 558·7 61·0 68·1 82·1 82·1 82·1 82·1 177·8 77·6 231·7	1,579 2 3,071 2 3,908 5 2,944 6 5,290 0 2,812 4 2,237 7 9,148 7 3,073 8 3,352 2 1,730 7 10,676 3 6,103 0 6,237 0 6,237 0 6,237 1 3,438 2 2,099 9 3,184 2 2,713 4 7,786 7	
29 45 17 4 28 35 28 5 7 19 16 29 45 11 13 45	373 242 119 117 242 271 173 153 153 288 185 163 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	782 369 261 307 517 517 292 261 901 341 341 341 341 341 341 341 34		75 46 48 48 48 25 17 24 55 4 31 21 88 15 	51 3 299 41 2 8 12 18 46 1 87 4 19 50	142 163 55 49 355 198 96 59 145 147 196 63 58 33 238 117 234 103 118 121 217	369) 1442 907 906 285 1466 267 361 1466 191 162 163 356 194 183 3209 822 201	1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2	1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2	2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2		78 B 15 18 19 8 15 16 19	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3	4,453 2,842 2,544 4,900 5,828 4,713 3,539 6,214 4,339 5,550 2,762 1,968 4,738 4,228 4,228 6,380 8,295 8,356 4,770 9,345	211.9 119.3 124.7 397.7 481.6 465.0 319.5 280.9 467.7 538.9 212.7 119.9 245.3 247.0 285.0 287.0	4,24210 2,7227 2,4193 4,571 3 5,348 5 5,225 5 5,235 1 5,090 1 5,1923 1,763 1 4,285 0 5,908 8 5,908 8 5,908 9 5,908	
52 53 55 18 16 57 33 53 53 57 24 28 19 98 79	863 156 85 842 2564 67 180 569 257 266 47 218 105 367 14 367 156 367 14 367 156 49	1,338 619 810 2281 817 4269 45 315 102 1,813 483 364 138 918 147 752 852 350 347		29 18 29 20 81 7 9 15 57 55 40 28 27 127 15 5	25 14 7 15 18 2 5 7 32 19 10 42 51 7 17 18 42 51 7 17 81 81 82 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	188 48 24 98 117 59 89 87 276 182 41 246 147 15 212 202 56	815 141 71 168 162 29 130 23 412 167 310 98 87 436 87 30 30 20 395 248 474	11 :21112012 :21211212 :2	21112122122122144	12111191192211123	8 7 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	26 12 6 19 8 5 7 9 48 23 19 18 19 15 17 18 18 18 19	11 11 14 4 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	111211224221211221222	9,680 4,100 2,116 4,138 4,049 -1,180 4,794 1,655 16,705 5,567 5,861 1,779 5,508 2,221 8,845 8,667 4,835 -11 6,566 4,456 2,005	957-7 302-0 1501-2 300-2 204-7 157-6 550-7 265-7 140-6 661-3 320-7 442-5 201-7 201-2 100-1 652-3 403-4 403-4 403-4 201-3	9, \$92.3 5,798.0 1,965.9 3,527.6 3,739.8 975.4 4,585.3 1,517.5 16,154.3 6,607.3 1,785.0 4,816.7 1,940.3 8,402.5 3,237.3 410.9 4,032.8 4,032.8 4,032.6 1,667.2 1,217.7	
2,812	13,586	30,522		2,735	1,930	7,894	14,790	78	72	76	74	976	124	78	3,58,399	22,664	335,735*	

No. 3(b).—Crop Statement. (Pirvari.)

KHOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE—DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

			XIV		
	REMARKS.	88			
*pedd	Net area cro	32	1,579°2 9,333°4 2,333°4 2,333°4 4,731°4 11,580°4 11,880°4 18,773°1 18,773°1 56,086°6 16,184°3 16,114°3 1,736°0 16,114°3 1,940°3 2,840°3 3,840°3 4,633°8 4,633°8 4,633°8 1,940°3 3,410°9 1,940°3 1,940°	3,35,735.0	100
•oouo	Area cro more than	ដ	11008 3777 11008 11128 45085 45085 45085 45085 11509 1	22,664	92.9
	LetoT.	8	4.885 4.1438 4.1	3,58,399	106.75
'əənp	Garden pro	- 63	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	138	0.03
	Tobacco,	88	4 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	124	0.04
	Cotton.	27	25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	976	0.5g
	Sugarcane.	26	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	74	0.03
NTB	.sinshŒ	22	H	26	0.03
COMDIMENTS AND SPICES.	СРИПР	22	H81	22	0.02
COE	Turmeric,	83	No : : : - N − N ⊃ C − C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	78	0.03
	'szn£ing	55	202 203 203 203 203 203 204 201 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204	14,790	4.50
ERD.	Sorso.	21	28.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.	7,894	2.30
OIL SERD	"tiT	62		1,930	09.0
	Linseed,	61	8448 844 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 8	2,735	08-0
	-boot tendo grains,	18	4::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	:
	.iռեւս Ջ	11	84 1,291 1,291 8,288 8,17 8,17 9,040 1,549 1,886	30,522	60.6
	Hahar.	16	28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.2	13,566	4.04
	Moong	15	283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283	2,312	9.0
	.bitu	14	44 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4,921	1.46
	Кћезаті.	13	269 269 263 263 263 263 263 263 263 263 263 263	3,070	16.0
	Massor.	12	\$25.00 \$25.00	1,884	0.25
LSES.	.швтÐ	11	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2	2,740	18.0
ND Pu	Gundly.	10	40 2712 2712 2712 2808 2804 870 681 681 681 681 681 1,338 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 18	8,365	5.43
CERBAIS AND PULSES.	.exisM	6	25.55 25.55	15,042	4.48
CERI	*BubnoM	00	\$25552422552455 \$2555242255 \$25552455 \$2555245 \$2555245 \$255545 \$255524 \$25552	5,911	1.76
	Bajra (mil-	4	28 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2,057	0.0
	Jowar (mil-	9	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	1,919	0.92
	Barley	10	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	326	0.00
	Wheat.	₹	8 12 14 15 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1,020	99
	Rice.	ಕಾ	1, 288 8,687 8,687 1,1784 1,1784 1,1784 1,2896 1,2896 1,1787 1,1787 1,1787 1,187 1,187 1,187 1,185 1,1	2,35,917	70.27
	<u>e</u> i		1::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	:
	NAME OF PIR.	69	Asantoli Adjadhia Adjadhia Sidu Chiru Lois Bothersi Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Brothels Bothels Bothels Kuldina Kuldina Rainna Kuldina Rainna Rainna Rainna Rainna Rainna Rainna Rainna Rainna Rainna Rainna Rainna Rainna Rainna Rainna Rainna Rainna Rainna	Total	Percentage
	N.		Asantoli Adjudhia Sidu Chiru Chiru Chiru Chiru Chira Rajabasa Onerai Borbela Gumra Hhoi Bhorbhoi Borbela Bortela Aola Bortela Colsain Rengra		

xv

STATEMENT No. 4.—Classification of cultivated area according to seasons.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE—DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

1 As Ac Sic Los Boo Boo Ko	santoli djudhia idu hiru ota ajabasa herai orkela umra	PIR.	Bhadoi. 395 1,094 1,070 2,665 578 812 4,163	1,204 8,040 3,877 4,638 1,689 4,050	Rabi. 5 191 508 504 728 83	Total. 6 1,780 9,702 6,451 8,031	Double cropped. 7 150.8 377.7 161.0 688.6	Not cropped area. 8 1,579·2 9,324·3 5,290·0 7,342·4
1 As 2 3 Sid 4 Ch 6 Ra 6 Bo 6 Bo 6 Ko 7 Ko	santoli djudhia idu hiru ota ajabasa herai orkela	•••	395 1,094 1,070 2,665 578 812	1,204 8,040 3,877 4,638 1,689	191 568 504 728	1,730 9,702 6,451 8,031	150·8 377·7 161·0 688·6	1,579·2 9,824·3 5,290·0
2 Acc 2 Acc	djudhia idu hiru ota ajabasa herai orkela	•••	1,094 1,070 2,665 678 812	8,040 3,877 4,638 1,689	568 504 728	9,702 5,451 8,031	377·7 161·0 688·6	9,824·3 5,290·0
2 Acc 2 Acc	djudhia idu hiru ota ajabasa herai orkela	•••	1,094 1,070 2,665 678 812	8,040 3,877 4,638 1,689	568 504 728	9,702 5,451 8,031	377·7 161·0 688·6	9,824·3 5,290·0
3 Side Ch Ch Ch Ch Ch Ch Ch C	idu hiru ota ajabasa herai orkela	•••	1,070 2,665 578 812	3,877 4,638 1,689	504 728	5,451 8,031	161·0 688·6	5,290.0
4 Ch 5 Lo 6 Ra 7 Ch 8 Bo 9 Gu 0 Th 1 Bh 2 Nu 3 La 4 Ao 5 Bo 6 Bo 7 Ko	hiru ota ajabasa herai orkela	•••	2,665 678 812	4,638 1,689	728	8,031	688.6	
5 Lo 66 Ra 77 Ch 88 Bo 99 Gu 0 Th 1 Bh 22 Na 33 La 4 Ao 5 Bo 6 Bo 7 Ko	ota ajabasa herai orkela	•••	578 812	1,689				
7 Ch 8 Bo 9 Gu 0 Th 1 Bh 2 Na 3 La 4 Ac 6 Bo 7 Ko	he r ai or kela	•••				2,350	112.3	2,237.7
7 Ch 8 Bo 9 Gu 0 Th 1 Bh 2 Na 3 La 4 Ac 6 Bo 7 Ko	he r ai or kela	•••			321	5,183	451.6	4,731.4
9 Gu 0 Th 1 Bh 2 Na 4 Ao 6 Bo 6 Ko		1	311 40	10,752	1,963	16,878	1,350.1	15,527.9
0 Th 1 Bh 2 No 3 La 4 Ac 5 Bo 6 Bo 7 Ko	umra		4,920	6,118	1.504	12,542	1,161.6	11,380.4
1 Bh 2 Na 3 La 4 Ac 5 Bo 6 Bo 7 Ko			11,042	29,893	13,533	54,468	4.095.6	50,872.4
2 No 3 La 4 Ao 5 Bo 6 Bo 7 Ko	hoi		9,481	29 846	1.698	41,025	605.5	40,419.5
3 La 4 Ao 5 Bo 6 Bo 7 Ko	horbhoria		3,447	13,696	714	17,857	686.9	17,170-1
4 Ao 5 Bo 6 Bo 7 Ko	agra		810	3,763	3 96	4.969	397.7	4,571.3
5 Bo 6 Bo 7 Ko	algarh		4,089	14,761	1,444	20,294	1,520 9	18,773.1
6 Bo 7 Ko	ola		6,863	19,912	2,495	29,270	2,524.3	26,745.7
7 Ko	Or		13,122	37,578	8,044	58,744	3,647.4	55,096.6
	ontoria		6,138	8,410	2,157	16,705	550.7	16,154.3
	otgarh		3,425	7,096	907	11,428	456.5	10,971.5
	amda		425	1,198	156	1,779	14.0	1,765.0
	engra	[2 ,315	2,547	646	5,508	661.3	4,846.7
0 Ch	hainpur		750	1,199	272	2,221	280.7	1.940.3
	olkera]	1,831	6,565	449	8,845	442.5	8,402.5
	ainua		709	2,570	288	3,667	329.7	3,237.3
	ul diha		1,521	2,995	319	4,835	201.2	4,633.8
- ,	el a		136	279	97	511	100.1	410.9
	aranda		2,843	8,805	1,379	13,027	1,434.0	11,593.0
6 La	atua	•••	407	964	108	1,479	261.3	1,217.7
	Total		85,050	2,32,445	40,904	3,58,399	22,664.0	3,35,735.0

No. 5.—Statement showing irrigated areas in each Pir.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE-DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

					rom Go- lhs and	private	DETAI	CS OF I	BRIGATI BDS CRO		AS	<u> </u>
Serial.	Name of	Рів.	Total area irri- gated.	Area Irrigated from rivers.	Area Irrigated from vernment bandhs tanks.	Irrigated from bandhs.	Rice.	Wheat.	Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Miscellaneous.	REMARKS.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 22 22 23 24 25 6	Asantoli Adjudhia Sidu Chiru Lota Rajabasa Cherai Borkola Gumra Thoi Bhorbhoria Nagra Lalgarlı Aola Bor Bontoria Kotgarlı Jamda Rengra Chainpur Golkera Kainua Kuldiha Rela Saranda Latua		378 4,565 595 564 891 1,557 2,090 2,407 12,391 5,332 2,318 570 2,316 3,311 15,341 3,388 492 264 4,696 2,212 1,202 1,818 2,411	912 116 2,825 912 507 159 485 694 3,365 607 425 264 2,145 366	121 1,631 195 242 973 1,182 4,786 2,132 817 1,027 1,205 5,047 1,227 647 324 417 833 616 837 1,104	255 2,022 284 822 891 1,557 1,117 1,225 4,780 2,288 994 411 803 512 6,929 1,554 1,096 168 2,134 1,013 586 981 	360 4,522 590 664 843 1,441 1,970 2,340 5,175 5,170 2,291 664 2,293 3,175 15,097 3,331 2,123 486 209 4,685 2,178 1,193 1,810	8 31 6 48 71 899 522 1855 126 87 150 422 30 45 7 44		4	4 12 34 25 10 18 23 20 4 16 25 45 11 12 2 8 6 6 6 6 6	
	Total	•••	73,274	14,085	25,363	33,826	71,752	1,020	74	124	304	

No. 6.—Statement showing classification of lands.

Name of pir.	9,324°3 5,290°0 7,342°4 2,237°7	S18	5 S48 399 1,118 1,637 88	262 1,356 2,075 1,372 291	7 610 2,073 3,193 3,193 329	8 8 177 1200 773 668 688 688 688	Sites of temple.	10 Bandhs and tanks.	NON-CU	12 170 441 257	13 38.3 3,320.0 38.3 3,320.0	256 3 3,980 0 1,325 7	Total uncultivated acres.	TOTAL . Output Outpu	Grand total 17 34.1 24.1 15.3
1 2 1 Asantoli 2 Adjudhia 3 Bidu 4 Chiru 5 Lota 6 Rajabasa 7 Cherai 8 Borkela 9 Guura 10 Thoi 11 Bhorbhoria 12 Nagra 13 Lalgarh 14 Aola 15 Bor 16 Fontoria	lands in acres.	S18	348 399 1,118 1,637 38	262 1,356 2,075 1,372 291	7 610 2,073 3,193 3,009	17 120 73 68	9	Bandhs 10 12 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	11 4 41 40	170 441 257	13 38-33 3,329-0 933:7	256·3 3,989·0 1,325·7	866'8 6,062'0 4,521'7	16 2,446-5 15,386-3 9,811-7	17 3:8 24:1 15:3 eduare
1 Asantoli	1,679°5 9,324°3 5,290°6 7,342°4 2,237°7	318	348 399 1,118 1,637 88	262 1,356 2,075 1,372 291	610 2,073 3,193 3,009	17 120 73 68		27 58 20 31	4 41 40	170 441 257	38*3 8,329*0 932*7	256·3 3,989·0 1,325·7	886'8 6,062'0 4,521'7	2,446·5 15,386·3 9,811·7	3'8 24'1 15'3
8 Sudu 4 Chiru 5 Lota 6 Rajabasa 7 Cherai 8 Borkela 9 Gunra 10 Thoi 11 Bhorbhoria 12 Nagra 13 Lalgarh 14 Aola 15 Bor 16 Bontoria	9,3243 5,290°0 7,342°4 2,237°7	\$18 	399 1,118 1,637 38	1,356 2,075 1,372 291	2,073 3,193 3,009	120 73 68		58 26 31	41 40	441 257	3,3±9·0 93±·7	3,989°0 1,328°7	6,062°0 4,521°7	15,386·3 9,811·7	24·1 15·8
18 Jamda	16,527° 11,890° 11,890° 11,890° 11,890° 11,890° 11,890° 11,890° 11,910° 12,910° 13,910° 14,910° 14,940° 14,940° 14,940° 14,940° 14,940° 14,940° 14,940° 14,940° 14,940° 14,940° 14,940° 14,940° 14,940° 14,940° 14,940°	114 123 2,99d 1,807	678 629 2,165 14,588 3,008 8,764 608 7,603 16,483 6,817 4,289 1,115 1,038 1,820 2,048 2,049 4,631 2,048 1,200 4,631 2,048 2,048 1,200 4,631 2,048	741 9,407 4,152 12,494 4,451 1,030 15,507 25,398 42,023 16,486 6,594 2,802 9,055 660 2,732 2,679 1,826 1,030 1,745 760	1,417 2,710 27,102 24,517 13,105 16,176 53,004 61,502 26,110 10,873 3,104 10,222 1,628 4,579 5,490 4,784 1,818 23,422 23,422	111 223 158 884 814 320 63 338 952 248 27 106 30 143 60 92 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		100 178 88 103 103 105 105 91 116 159 165 50 32 3 15 114 45 45	10 91 218 661 242 61 112 161 451 163 160 74 91 74 89 913 23	255 98 521 239 627 1,478 736 200 305 455 597 459 398 395 395 397 184 4,035 311	1,200'6 43'7 877'3 4,203'8 28,473'8 15,478'8 15,478'8 112,090'3 1163'56 12,433'5 12,433'5 12,090'7 16,673'0 4,074'7 4,074'7 879'9 83,462'7 1,981'9	1,586.5 185.7 1,187.3 8,907.7 4,900.8 30,730.8 18,171.1 13,865.3 2,040.5 13,591.6 27,820.8 4,870.1 21,669.7 12,669.7 12,669.7 4,619.7 4,619.7 4,119.7 4,119.7 2,223.9	4,505.6 464.7 2,614.3 6,617.7 11,340.8 57,321.8 42,688.1 26,560.3 3,070.5 45,515.5 59,322.8 29,480.1 51,589.7 26,342.0 4,452.8 16,933.5 12,521.7 2,474.9 65,161.7 8,201.9	11,937'9 2,709'4 7,335'7 22,145'6 22,791'2 108,194'2 83,107'2 83,107'2 83,107'2 60,863'6 73,341'2 45,634'4 45,634'4 45,634'4 45,634'4 45,634'5 11,686'7 51,188'7 6,393'1 24,841'0 14,037'5 2,855'8 76,784'7 4,419'6	18 '7

Staurment No. 7(a)—Showing the area of different classes of land and rent in each village.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE, DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

[Areas are given in local bighas of 50×50 yards, or 2,500 square yards.]

	KEM*BE	11	-		80			&& &&	ļ »				2000	1 1							6
	Total.	16		199 7	859 5			308 308 1	1,849 2				101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101	1,826 2		2149 849 849 84					202
GROSE RENTAL	On homestead lands.	15	R. A. P.	::	0 1 9	FD @ F	9 00 00	00 00	1 9 8	53 C	000	~		4 13 9	0 12 9	.00	9	61	90 :	9 11.0	9
5	On cultivated lands.	34	.4 55	199 7 3 162 14 9	859 3 G	 00 0	~ =	121 7 6 444 18 3 303 0 3	1,940 7 9	∞ ⊆	, mg & c	92	163 10 0 103 10 0 101 9 0	1,821 4 9	44	149 0.00 449 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	ဗ္	0 23	~ - ;	22	0 004 1
	Total area.	13	್ ⊸	1,070 7 8 969 28 18	4,734 5 1	200	200	858 2 15 1,522 14 4 1,502 13 17	8,085 11 8	8 7	992 18 208 0 177 7	122	2,312 3 10	10,128 11 6	₹ %1	2.017 9 10	920	61	7#:	10	11 640 10
	Uncultivated area.	12	ပ္ပံ	351 12 8 394 0 12	1,676 18 0	77.	920	38 6 0 140 4 5 465 9 11	2,135 10 13	19	222	222	29 5 14 68 10 5 46 1 15 1,425 11 10	3,721 12 16	13	1.8:1 16 16	25.55	0	~ •	16	
	Assessed homestead.	ıı	В. с. р.	ı	0 2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	. n Q		1 11 18	40 10	000	24.0	0 0 15	4 9 18	0 16 0	00.3			0 0 15	0.1413	
	Total.	9.0	C, 1	718 15 6 575 13 1	3,057 5 1	S 121	- 53 6	349 16 15 1,382 6 2 1,037 10 1	5,948 8 17	4 00	- E	222	321 19 0 321 19 0 369 d 5	6,402 8 12	€ 4	487 9 7 665 7 19	\$1 00	2 4	24	25	
DAKEA.	Gora.	8	ر 13	271 5 8 206 5 19	1,117 6 12	82:	125	50 16 15 346 5 16 345 1 0	1,679 16 17	က္	on en −	4 2 2 2	154 13 16 81 8 10 152 5 1 667 1 0	2,308 17 0	8 9	163 6 163 6 163 7 8	15	• ~	61	28	
CULIVAIED	Båd.	8	ပ်ဗ	323 11 0 272 6 14	1,677 6 11	90	C (1) 4	210 5 0 546 11 11 546 16 4	3,803 132	60 0	2222	225	284 18 S 180 19 5 177 6 9 131 13 10		55	259 17 19 234 17 7	85	13	35	40	
	Bera.	2	C.	123 18 17 97 0 8	Se2 £1 15	7: 71 69 7: 71 69 7: 71 69 7: 71 69 7: 71 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	ട്ടയയ		965 10 8	112	S & CO	50	59 11 5 8 14 15 8 1 10 8 1 10 8 1 10 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1,164 11 12	€ 4	18.5 18.6 19.6 19.6	• 9	80	의 ~	20 29	
	<u> </u>			'	:	::	: : :	1 : :	i	:	:::	: : :	1111	:	: 1	::					_
	NAME OF VILLAGE	9	Bini		Total	Ankolkuti Domra	Auchusai Bagusiring Chota Kudabeera	Buruhatu Sonro Kustina	Total	i	Bopai Kaugrui		Mornatu Matkamhatu Bindi Rangrui	ë	Chote Lazis Thakunagutu	::	Brra Lagia	; ;	<u>;</u> ;	Sonotokuti Churgui	
	.fairs2	ص	l	ଷଷ		_		*27					2823		83.3	286	20 20	8 8	27 28 .		
				-بهت	_							·		,						 .	_
	NAME OF MANET.	4		1 Chokro	_		2 Debra		.,			3 Bagun					4 Saluka				
	NAME OF PIR.	91		Asantoli 1	-	and the same	=					Adjudhia						,	_		_

APPENDIX A.

Statement No. 7(a)-Shousing the area of different classes of land and rent in each village-continued.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE, DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

[Areas are given in local bighas of 60×60 yards, or 2.500 square yards.]

•	BERVER	17												
	Total,	16	Be. A. P.	84822	196 7 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2,825 1 3	252 12 0 264 12 0 178 13 0 335 11 35	4 40	9 T G F	သည်စည	8,773 6 8	264 2 3 164 8 0 221 6 0 425 11 0	1,199 12 0	146 8 9 203 0 0 224 12 9 264 12 9 266 11 0 136 7 9
GROBS RENTAL.	On homestead lands.	15	B.s. 4. P.	004 C		6 1 9	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	3 :21 :	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200		10 10 9	000 in	0 8 1	10000000000000000000000000000000000000
	On cultivated lands.	2	Ba, A. P.	の抽訳でする	190 12 6 190	2,8.8 15 6	350 11 6 93 14 6 263 7 0 178 11 9 335 0 38	e ≃ 20 00	⊃ ₹ ~ «	00 II I	8,763 11 6	264 0 3 167 7 0 220 8 3 424 11 0 124 15 6	1,198 10 0	148 8 9 224 9 8 9 224 9 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	Total area.	13	В. с. D.		1,531 2 19 19 19 19 19 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	19,994 14 13	1,767 16 12 45.8 14 8 1,172 14 2 588 12 16 1,563 10 0	22	ವಪಟ್	2545	23,111 12 18	851 5 5 651 3 5 697 3 12 2,617 1 5 606 15 15	5,232 9 3	765 1 0 651 11 15 789 9 0 807 11 15 827 18 7 1,467 6 4 1,183 4 5
	Uncultivated area.	12	В. с. р.		315 19 18 315 19 18 316 46 3 0 389 0 15 995 14 10 927 17 19	8,747 15 7	615 17 16 139 8 14 289 1 17 194 13 14 422 2 19	2773		3344H	8,886 5 4	106 4 6 41 8 10 67 11 12 562 7 14 119 4 10	898 16 11	111 18 0 69 6 15 135 17 5 51 5 15 52 15 15012 1 0 188 12 15
	Assessed homestead.	11	В. с. D.	100		6 2 7	20000 20000 20000 20000 20000 20000	# : # :	2000 2000 2000 2000	. : 4 X Z	10 13 12	0 2 10 0 1 5 0 17 15 0 1 10	1 3 0	0 15 0 0 4 6 0 6 15 0 19 10 0 16 18 1 3 15
-	Total.	10	В. с. р.	សូង ខ្មែ	251 13 15 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	61 91 0#3'01	1,189 18 14 817 17 8 882 19 2 683 17 10 1,140 13 6	2 4 × 4	នភាព		14,214 15 2	772 18 10 489 13 10 628 14 5 2,054 13 11 356 9 15	4,382 9 11	648 8 0 653 7 10 653 7 10 754 15 14 455 7 6 999 7 15
ABBA.	Gora.	 	В. с. в.	るのこでまた	201 2 10 201 2 10 200 7 10 241 10 6 750 3 15 523 17 14	8,926 14 5	831 15 15 102 9 6 256 4 13 300 19 13 378 2 15	010	2000	2272	5,933 2 1	146 8 10 100 8 10 106 9 1	1,653 1 9	227 19 10 110 17 10 124 17 15 154 18 15 15 10 8 148 8 4 148 8 4 253 6 0
CULTIVATED	Bád.	8	В, с. р.	8 - 50 - 5	367 13 0 112 13 13 13 251 6 16 305 13 6 1,015 13 1 707 7 6		647 6 6 185 15 17 489 11 13 805 17 1 537 17 12	≈ 2=±	2502		6,032 2 18	495 14 10 319 7 0 352 14 2 501 0 18 226 0 0	1,893 16 10	161 8 16 338 0 16 339 8 10 476 6 0 896 9 7 144 9 7 539 10 7
	Bera.		B C D	67 16 0 158 18 8 244 7 19 132 8 9 53 19 11		ြာ	100 16 18 29 12 0 107 18 17 107 116 87 1 16	9 2 2 8 8 8 8	222	262 15 8 17 16 17 183 19 8 271 6 13	2,249 10 3	131 15 10 70 18 0 169 11 2 346 4 10 67 2 10	785 11 12	153 19 16 142 12 5 146 12 5 146 3 10 422 16 6 167 16 16 135 11 10
	NAME OF VILLAGE.	9			Tungi Tungi Tunksindri Tarksoidri Patraposi Gondai Bhoya	Total		: : : :	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Unchundi Chamkudari	Total	Bars Lots Bars Kudsbers Kumar Lots Kandussi Kendussi Kendussi	Total	Bariti Kitahatu
	Serial.	20			43343 44		33223					83288		552525
	NAKE OF MANEL	4			Burhansing			3				Bondhu		Debra
_	Serial.	•			<u> </u>				•			-		•
	NAME OF PIR.	8			Sidu			į				Lots		Bajabata

2	9		6	40/25/50 to 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	6 9	P08540	6 9	P0H 808	0 60 0 60		£ 60 £ 60	<u>ه</u>
128 128 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 15	988	376 386 386 387 387 387 387 387 387 387 387 387 387	8	252 278 247 247 264 182 181	980	2500 25 2500 2500	346	8 8 8	484	214 2	25 88 25 25	20
	84		70,		1,6		۳.	24	•	-	77	•
000 00	80	හන එහ ස ශමනකටකට ව තිබඩ ත	9	කනහ ආළ≎	55	- mm m	0	ω %	6	φ	® 0	0
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Statement No. 7(a) -- Showing the area of different classes of land and rent in each village--continued.

Kolhan Government Estate, District Singhbum.

[Areas are given in local bighas of 50×50 yards, or 2,500 square yards.]

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Statement No. 7(a)—Shouing the area of different classes of land and rent in each village—continued.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE, DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

[Areas are given in local bighas of 60×60 yards, or 2,500 square yards.]

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Statement No. 7(a) -Showing the area of different classes of land and rent in each village-continued.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE, DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

[Areas are given in local bighas of $50\times50~{\rm yards},$ or $2,500~{\rm square~yards}.]$

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Statement No. 7(a)—Showing the area of different classes of land and rent in each village—continued.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE, DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

[Areas are given in local bighas of 50×50 yards, or 2,600 square yards.]

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Statement No. 7(a)—Showing the area of different classes of land and rent in each village—continued.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE, DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

[Areas are given in local bighas of 50×50 yards, or 2,500 square yards.]

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Statement No. 7(a)-Showing the area of different classes of land and rent in each village-continued.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE, DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

[Areas are given in local bighas of 50×50 yards, or 2,500 square yards.]

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Statement No. 7(a)-Showing the area of different classes of land and rent in each village-continued.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE, DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

[Areas are given in local bighas of 50×50 yards, or 2,500 square yards.]

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	Total area.	13	В. с. р.	2, 137, 19 10 1,746, 2 16 1,987, 6 10 1,967, 14 10 804, 19 15 2,834, 9 16 1,754, 16 10 2,847, 16 10 2,847, 16 10 1,386, 11 10	31,711 19 6	3, (73 2) 15 3,2910 0 8 6,541 3 3 5,332 13 0 1,424 9 6 5,537 18 16 5,537 18 16 5,537 18 16	34,187 2 10	2,921 5 13 4,904 0 3 7,206 15 2	5,021 1 10 5,220 14 16 1,846 6 14 9,96 18 16 1,749 5 8 4,414 11 6 2,289 6 14	1,927 18 5 2,422 18 18 2,344 18 1 3,601 0 1 1,346 15 18 1,346 6 10
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STATEMENT NO. 7(a)—Shouing the area of different classes of land and rent in each village -continued.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE, DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

[Areas are given in local bighas 60×60 yards or 2,600 square yards.]

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Statement No 7(b)—Showing the area of different classes of land and rint in each Manki's division.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE, DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

[Areas are given in local bighas of 60 imes 50 yards =2,500 squere yards.]

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APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT No. 7 (b)-Showing the area of different classes of land and rent in each Manki's division-continued.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE, DISTRICT SINGUBHUM.

[Areas are given in local bighas of 60 × 50 yards=2,500 square yards.]

							CULTIVA	CULTIVATED AREA,		_			GI	GROSS RENTAL-	1	
Serial.	NAME OF PIR.	Pig.	.lsirə8	NAME OF MANEI.	•	Bera.	Bád.	Gora,	Total.	Assessed homestead.	Uncultivated area,	Total area.	On cultivated lands.	On homestead lands.	Total.	Remarks.
_	64		63	+		\$	ల	सह	80	Ġ	10	11	13	13	#1	15
						В. с. D.	В. с. в.	B . c. D.	В. с. р.	В. с. D.	В. с. в.	В. с. р.	Re. A. P.	Вз. л. Р.	Rs. 4. F.	
ន្ត	Chainpur	:	8	Bharath Manki	•	662 5 4	1,652 12 8	1,441 12 16	3,756 10 6	21 71 2	8,617 14 0	12,377 2 0	1,032 14 6	2 14 3	1,035 18 9	
 ត	Golkers	:	8	Antu Manki	:	5,013 9 3	6,870 16 15	6,882 12 18	16,266 18 16	12 18 5	30,843 15 16	47,123 12 17	4,325 5 0	12 10 6	4,335 15 6	
 2	Kainus		63	Lugdi Banki	:	1,170 17 8	2,213 14 0	2,882 19 7	6,267 10 15	2 18 12	24,239 16 2	80,610 6 9	1,575 2 0	2 15 0	1,578 1 0	
- - -	Kuldiha	:	8	Songa Mankı	:	1,632 18 17	2,628 10 19	4,409 17 5	8,971 7 1	1 6 10	18,204 1 11	27,176 15 2	2,166 7 9	1 6 3	2,167 13 0	
<u>z</u>	Bel 1	:	8	Gomeya Manki	:	200 2 10	70 8 15	525 7 0	795 18 6	;	4,791 8 15	5,587 7 0	151 0 9		151 0 9	
	Sarenda	<u> </u>	223	Kaira Manki Bisu Manki Tipru Manki		1,638 17 15 767 1 15 236 3 5	1,969 8 0 599 10 15 275 2 10	7,761 15 6 6,478 19 0 8,717 4 10	11,370 1 1 7,845 10 10 3,225 10 5	7 1 15 1 16 5 0 19 5	71,146 10 10 40,704 6 0 14,292 1 15	62,523 13 6 45,551 12 15 17,621 11 6	2,483 13 9 1,676 4 3 385 14 0	9 11 6 1 12 6 1 0 3	2,493 9 3 1,078 0 3 386 14 3	
	•			Total	:	2,642 2 15	2,841 1 6	16,957 17 16	22,444 1 16	9 17 5	126,142 18 5	148,598 17 6	8,946 0 0	18 7 9	3,958 7 9	
<u>-</u>	Latus	i	22	Gunarm Manki	:	172 16 0	182 3 5	2.002 15 10	2,357 14 15		6,198 15 5	8,556 10 0	271 15 8	:	271 15 3	
				GRAND TOTAL	;	84,435 12 4	292,578 13 4	2,72,967 19 17	649,982 5 5	471 16 14	1,088,845 3 6	1,739,245 5 5	1,76,834 12 0	465 5 3	1,77,390 1 8	

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Statement No. 8.—Comparative Statement showing the Area and Rent by the past and present Settlements.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE -- DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

i		of vil-	PAST S	BITLEMENT,					Pre	skyt Sett	LEMENT.			
:	Name of Pir.	mber o		1	C	altivated a	rea in acr	es.	роше-	žš.	total.		Gross rental.	
Derin.		Total nur	Area in acres.	Bout.	Bera.	Bad.	Gora.	Total.	Assessed 1 stead,	Uncultivated area.	Grand to	On cultivated area.	On home- stead land,	Total.
1	3	3	4	δ	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	15	14	15
				Rs. a. P.					,		Ì	Es. A. P.	Ra. A. P	Rs. 4. P.
19948678901334567890123450	Asantoli Adjudhia Sidu Chiru Lota Bayabasa Cherai Borkela Gautra Thoi Bhorbhoria Nagra Lagarh Aola Hor Bontoria Kotgarh Jamda Rongra Chaippur Golkers Kainus Knidiha Rels Sarands Latus	\$2 12 177 5 14 28 95 12 12 14 14 34 26 5 5 18 26 78	4548 3,2271 1,5091 2,19573 67875 1,4897 4,4477 312,8319 11,957 4,6277 5,8991 1,4247 4,4617 3,1474 1,8882 1,1274 1,4617 1,	367 11 6 2 5 3 1 0 1 1 1 8 6 1 3 6 1 1 7 2 5 1 3 3 6 1 5 1 5 1 3 6 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1	187:3 947:8 1,162:0 405:7 1,817:6 2,077:3 1,884:3 1,884:3 1,884:3 1,884:3 1,884:3 1,884:3 1,170:0 1,17	814* 4.725 7 2.778 8 3.115* 9.76* 2.078 2 2.078 2 4.082 3 4.082 3 4.083 0 11,148 3 24.442* 2,045 2 4.083 0 11,148 3 1,153 0 1,	576 9 2,835 75 2,028 4 5,004 853 8 1,921 2 4,768 1 1,931 9 5,465 9 7,558 2 1,935 9 5,465 9 7,558 2 1,935 9 1,9	1,679 2 9,324 3 5,990 6 7,342 4 6,731 7 4,731 1 15,527 9 11,880 4 55,937 2 40,419 5 12,170 1 4,571 3 18,778 1 10,745 7 5,600 6 10,474 5 10,4	17 5 2 5 6 6 4 2 2 10 8 2 10 8 2 10 8 2 12 9 6 12 9 6 1 9 8	866°2 6,057°3 4,518°5 4,590°1 6,696°3 11,833°6 57,771°6 42,050°3 42,050°3 32,640°3 32,640°3 15,881°7 12,620°4 32,431°4 9,433°0 2,444°6 65,166°6 3,201°9	2,445 5 15,386 3 9,811 7 11,037 9 2,702 4 7,335 7 22,142 6 22,721 2 108,194 2 83,107 4 7,641 3 60,863 6 73,341 2 1,45,134 4 17,058 7 31,158 7 6,883 6 15,759 0 14,037 8 2,885 6 70,764 7 4,107 6	859 3 6 1	0 1 9 9 3 5 6 1 9 10 10 9 9 1 2 0 0 1 9 9 1 2 0 0 1 9 1 2 0 0 14 1 3 12 1 7 9 0 15 1 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	R69 6 3 4 5 6 6 6 7 10 9 4 2 8 2 5 1 6 3 3 1 1 1 9 1 2 0 6 2 6 7 6 9 10 6 7 6 9 10 6 7 6 9 10 6 7 6 9 10 6 7 6 9 10 6 7 6 9 10 7 6 9 10 7 6 9 10 7 6 9 10 7 6 9 10 7 6 9 10 7 6 9 10 7 6 9 10 10 7 6 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
1	Total	911	82,427.0	64.828 14 0	48,778'4	145,960*5	140,996:1	335,73510	215.6	563,420 4	898,371.0	176,894 12 0	465 5 8	177,300 1 3

No 9 - Statement showing area and rent as held by different classes of tenants.

	ats.	anancies.	cultivated by each	ea of cul- ads per	Re		tenancios rents were	rout per area.	
No.	Class of tonants.	Number of tenancies,	Aggregate c arca beld class.	Aggregate area of cul- tivated lands per holding.	Beforo eettle- mont.	According to settlement.	Number of for which re settled.	Aggregate r	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 2 3 4	Settled raiyats Ho Occupancy raiyats Diku. Non-occupancy raiyats Ho. Ditto Diku	48,629 7,326 14,402 7,184	Sq. m. 275.534-6 32.742-0 18,507-0 8,952-0	5·7 4·4 1·3	Rs. A. P. 56,451 3 0 7,118 6 0 567 3 0 692 2 0	Rs. A. P. 1,41,250 7 3 19,094 0 0 6,693 3 0 9,797 1 9	48,629 7,326 14,402 7,184	Rs. A. P 0 8 2 0 9 4 0 5 9 1 1 6	
	Totał	77,541	335,735-0	4.3	64,828 14 0	1,76,834 12 0	77,541	0 8 5	
5	Assessed homostcad	1,245	215-8	0.17	******	465 5 3		2 2 6	
	Total	78,786	335,950.6	4.26	******	1,77,300 1 3		0 8 51	
б	Homestead not	945				******			
		79,731	,						

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No. 10(a).—Statement showing the Number of Holdings and Plots.

 ${\bf Kolhan\ Government\ Estate-District\ Singhbitum}.$

					1			DINGS.			
Serial.	NAME OF P	IB.	Serial.	NAME OF MANKI.	Number of lages.	Kol.	Jamabandi Diku,	New Diku.	Total.	Total number of plots.	Remarks
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 2	Asantoli Adjudhia		1 2 3	Chokro Manki Debra ,, Bagun ,,) 1) 1	172 981 1,602	10 2 16	21 59 94	208 1,042 1,712	5,268 12,268 15,200	
8	Sidu		4 5	Saluka Burhansing		1,046 860	1 5	151 155	1,198 1,020	16,727 15,825	
5	Chiru Lota		6 7	Bijai Bondhu ,,		1,416 680	11 2	99 13	1,526 695	21,039	
6 7	Rajahasa Cherai	***	8	Debra	14	2,472	15	64	2,551	8,200 19,558	
•	Onerai]	10	Turain	7	1,614 568	51	69 14	1,734 582	37,092 9,146	
8	Borkela]	11 12	Sirdar Bengra	1.	523	33	24	580	9,193	
			13 14	Ladura ,,	} 9	1,867	40	78	1,985	23,515	
9	Gumra		15	Mora	9	2,227 1,187	39 2	86 130	2,352 1,319	83,087 19,770	
			16 17	Kersch Dulu	19	1,768	72 106	123 12	1,963 414	35,521	
			18 19	Batri ,,	3 19	3,575	69	160	8,804	4,631	
		1	20	Mahat , of Asura	21	2,395	310	293	2,998	60,537	
		İ	21	Mahati , of Bing-	23	2,351	218	299	2,863	50,795	
10	Thoi		22 23	Captain	14	} 2,323	231	618	3,172	70,772	
- [24	Sadhu	16	975	261	283	1,469	21,594	
Ì			25 26	Bamia Lengu	8 9	417 561	149 184	163 127	729 872	14,622 16,379	
ĺ		1	27 28	Paikrai ,,	12 7 8	881	197	228	1,256	20,242	
- (29	Nauru	8	374 492	52 26	132 174	558 692	8,307 16,643	•
11	Bhorbhoria		80 31	Gardi	11	1,031	21 154	66 286	605 1,471	11,532 21,586	
		- 1	82 83	Raska "	9	748 384	70	244	1,062	19,675	
12	Nagra		34	Duka	6	553	45 28	190 65	619 646	10,166 8,864	
13	Laigarh	:::	35 36	Murgi Selai	12 10	863 850	91 129	194 334	888 1,313	8,864 18,32 3 22,266	
			37 3 8	Muso Chema	11	689 908	32 40	137	858	18,890	
14	Aola		39	Jumbol ,,	18	1,078	79	134 970	1,082 1,427	15,553 27,970	
3.3	AOIS	***	40 41	Murum	14 15	559 930	76 67	187 236	822 1,233	16,705 18,304	
İ		- 1	42 43	Dila Machua	13 8	668 523	94 53	125 73	887	14,397	
ı		- 1	44 45	Ghasiram ,,	7	206	39	68	649 313	11,294 8,725	
	***		46	Tangru	16 11	789 508	2 37	110 150	901 695	16,386 21,005	
15	Bor		47 48	Mahati Renso	16 10	1,225 362	167 63	236 131	1,628	14,724	
- [- 1	49 50	Abin ,,	10	589	86	123	556 748	18,542 18,754	
. !			51	Damu of Deoposi	20 20	674 1,625	49 154	90 144	807 1,923	17,151 27,150	
ſ		- 1	52 58	Damu , of Kasir	28	1,646	160	224	2,030	41,915	
			54 55	Turi ,	}17 6	484 595	313	207	984	21,416	
- 1		i	56	Dokonia	10	455	13 58	133 90	741 603	19,286 22,408	
- 1			57 58	Chamtu Mohapatra	7 13	50 428	104 196	61 215	215 839	8,902 19,965	
16	Bontoria		6 9	Daitari Sirdar Roya Manki	7 84	94	200	186	480	6,340	
17	Kotgarh		61	Sergia	16	3,140 626	206 57	323 121	3,639 804	81,087 15,414	
	IJamda		62 63	Musungu	18 9	641 225	131 85	154 47	926 357	16,943 5,240	
19 20	Renera Chainpur	:::	64 65	Santara Bharath	26 5	925 625	38	87	1,050	20,016	
21	Golkera Kainua		66 67	Antu "	23	1,404	191	43 308	668 1,903 (14,964 87,732	
23	Kuldiha	:::	68	Bongs .	21 13	75 7 1,018	34 29	188 63	979 1,110	18,596 17,884	
24 35	Rela Saranda	:::	69 70	Gomeya ,,	9 31	182 328	130	18	200	2,704	
			71 78	Biau	3 6	476	31	333 131	791 638	27,927 18,963	
26	Latua	•••	73	Gunaram ,,	11 7	143 121	:::	15 13	156 184	3,139 3,139	
	l .	- 1		I						2,100	

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No. 10(b).—Statement showing the Number of Holdings and Plots (Pirwari).

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE—DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

	N		Number		Hol	DINGS.		Total	
Serial.	NAME OF PI	R.	of villages.	Kol.	Jamabandi Diku.	New Diku.	Total.	number of plots.	-
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Asantoli		3	172	10	21	203	5,266	
2	Adjudhia		32	3,629	19	304	3,952	44,195	1
3	Sidu		12	860	5	155	1,020	15,825	-
4	Chiru		17	1,416	11	99	1,526	21,039	1
5	Lota		5	680	2	13	6 95	8,200	
6	Rajabasa		14	2,472	15	64	2,551	19,558	
7	Cherai	.,,	39	2,705	84	107	2,896	55,431	
8	Borkela		23	4,094	79	164	4,837	55,602	
9	Gumra		95	11,602	772	1,017	13,391	201,463	
Ū	Thoi		91	6,491	1,121	1,741	9,353	186,091	1
1	Bhorbhoria		32	2,716	297	7 85	3,798	60,191	ŀ
2	Nagra	}	12	663	91	134	888	18,323	1
3	Lalgarh		5 l	3,525	280	875	4,680	84,679	l
4	Aola		84	4,183	368	949	5,500	106,816	-
õ	Bor		144	8,157	1,567	1,840	11,554	2 26, 5 47	1
б	Bontoria	•••	34	3,140	206	323	3,669	51,087	
7	Kotgarh	أ	29	1,267	188	275	1,730	32,357	
3	Jamda	J	9	225	85	47	357	5,340	l
9	Rengra		26	925	38	87	1,050	20,016	ĺ
0 '	Chainpur		5	625	(43	668	14,964	
1	Golkera •		23	1,404	191	308	1,903	37,732	
2	Kainua		21	757	84	188	979	18,596	1
3	Kuldiha		13	1,018	29	63	1,110	17,884	
4	Rela		9	182		18	200	2,704	}
5	Sarauda	١	78	947	161	479	1,587	50,029	
6	Latua	•••	7	121		13	134	3,139	
	Total		911	63,976	5,643	10,112	79,731	1,373,974	Ì

सत्यमेव जयते

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Statement No. 11(a).—Statistical statement of Agricultural stock, Mankiwari.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATES-DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

Beriel.	Name of P	IB.	Serfal.	NAME OF BIANKI.	Bullocks and bulls.	Cows.	Mule buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Foung stock calves and buffaloe calves.	Sl:eep.	Goats.	Horses and punies.	Mules and donkeys.	Pigs.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Remarks.
ι 	2		S	4	6	В	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 2 3	Asautoli Adjudhia Sidu Chiru	{	1 2 3 4 5 6	Chekro manki Debra Bagun Saluka Burhansing manki Bijai manki	185 593 251 387 457 809	805 865 280 3.5 459 443	36 74 57 144 129 3:8	12 12 4 16 12 14 147	51 171 91 77 161	48 119 67 97 186 388	168 235 262 828 425 1,130		 	239 100 100 50 250 251	102 845 647 600 1,382 1,927	53 12) 48 121 104 261	
5 6 7	Lota Rajabasa Cherai	::::	9 10 11 12	Bondhu	184 571 1,274 275 297 431	201 303 785 323 315 239	74 123 288 87 79 120	37 56 130 41 35 52	167 267 713 626 120	29 159 291 85 82 111	117 403 964 275 201 347	5 3 1 2	***	200 878 182 49 151 67	1,197 1,372 782 713 617 283	69 154 279 67 91 109	
9	Borkels Gumra	**{	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Ladura Bonj Mora Kerseh Dulu Satri Rengo	231 647 549 885 228 1,124 241	121 385 323 569 227 529 307	41 157 145 249 58 282 71	92 91 60 176 27 154 60	21 153 153 267 60 321 72	52 134 171 262 67 304 71	173 417 417 674 197 878 213	3	***	28 186 259 397 222 273 64	129 367 1,931 771 372 839 217	137 137 213 51 265	
10	Thoi		20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Mahati manki of Asura, Mahati manki of Bingtopang, Captain manki Tucam Sadhu Bamia	1,329 1,154 1,362 1,778 600 625	452 829 694 564 137 46 407	217 323 237 363 373 118 124	171 221 160 142 245 136 65	230 278 180 402 130 94	201 358 542 419 785 286 280	1,075 682 934 1,100 311 458	3 5 3 2 7		327 40 32 300 300 300 300	1,054 819 902 1,276 1,412 1,479	258 541 816 422 611 200 198	
11	Bhorbhoria		27 28 29 30 31 32 33	Paikrai Kiti Nauru Gardi Nauru Ruska	867 307 305 355 1,066 690 292	720 203 360 167 576 501	216 75 87 89 224 144	151 28 69 58 93 136	208 163 76 98 201 126	443 128 228 173 465 348 207	5×3 140 375 311 703 4×2 325	2 8 3 1 3		500 300 300 100 200 300 50	1,519 239 301 282 1,728 1,426 519	265 72 129 47 311 212	
12	Nugra Lulgarh		34 35 36 37 38 39 40	Duka Murgi Solai	27 8 824 369 449 422 593 512	891 855 275 475 405 660 485	89 165 149 165 131 236 160	84 122 099 134 76 126 98	102 151 76 165 163 135 225	105 436 129 251 181 336 304	358 723 262 425 437 603 534	7 3 6 20	**** *** *** *** *** *** ***	50 600 100 100 50 50	216 1,510 302 821 1,307 415 436	55 255 85 163 66 95	
14	Aola		41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	Murum Dila Machua Ghasiram Mothura Tangru Mahati Renso Abiu Muna Dannu manki of	589 463 310 170 511 371 1,084 345 147 626 1,051	466 379 323 153 512 889 776 308 189 5°0 752	278 94 135 52 185 126 834 144 67 163	714 76 85 45 118 80 251 50 79 22	247 182 118 68 192 188 859 203 66 122 172	304 227 186 109 329 250 523 115 71 293	539 291 362 145 533 367 887 256 139 405 696	13 38 12 20 5 23 9 2 25 5	110	400 400 200 300 100 121 225 169	526 1,288 300 131 337 265 829 202 184 405 513	93 74 71 26 43 138 328 76 76 85	
18	Bor-	4	52 53 54 55 56 57	Deoposi. Damu manki of Kasira. Gono , Turi , Disu , Dokonia , Chamtu Mohapatra	1,120 468 337 315 507 332	872 385 247 296 313 269	310 186 78 150 168 87	1,052 689 46 308 472 347	213 117 45 213 153 56	\$01 169 34 214 157 74	721 305 202 337 410 289	B 222421410	*** *** ***	210 80 45 117 121 53	855 157 253 851 207	279 125 84 128 161 78	
16 17 18 19 20 21	Bontoria Kotgarh Jamda Rengra Chainpur Golkeia Kainpua	-0 = 4 = 1 = 1	68 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66	Aibon manki Duitari girdar Roya manki Sergia Kaira Musuncu Santara Bharath Antu	680 541 1,620 1,052 631 409 1,490 398 1,428	307 313 1,306 891 413 291 1,126 1,563	142 176 397 251 146 121 215 102 579	650 327 1,372 929 632 469 566 12	151 67 252 189 156 97 223 80	169 185 390 217 173 133 432 85 709	507 202 820 726 467 372 753 247 1,020	2 6 11 6 5 3 1	*** *** *** *** *** *** ***	27 61 257 161 87 265 296 200 500	440 221 1,516 551 311 227 530 2,478	125 65 247 210 136 117 205 19 144	
23 24 25 26	Kainua Kuldiha Rela Saranda Latua	;; { ;;	67 68 69 70 71 72 73	Lugdi , Songa , Gomeya , Katra , Bisu , Tipru , Gunaram ,	445 898 110 1,163 538 171 178	483 482 96 1,194 486 124 94	215 379 19 337 117 11 18	67 70 1 160 161 8 8	209 177 48 615 194 58 38	256 589 45 293 306 71 63	487 1,008 76 1,064 530 89 178	4 1 2 4 	900 900 900 900 900	400 400 200 140 86 46 124	1,421 634 78 743 828 99 81	147 158 2 265 48	
[Total	45,176	33,300	12,283	14,542	13,288	17,004	84,687	820	444	13,802	49,507	10,720	

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No. 11(b).—Statistical statement of Agricultural stock, Pirwari.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE-DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

Berial.	NAME OF PE	R.	Bullocks and bulls.	Cows.	Male buffalces.	Cow.buffaloes.	Young stock calves and buffaloe calves.	Sheep,	Goats,	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Pigs.	Ploughs.	Carts.	REMARKS.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 2 3	Asantoli Adjudhis Sldu		185 1,231 457	305 1,030 45 9	3d 275 129	12 32 12	51 339 164	48 283 186	168 825 425			239 250 250	192 2,092 1,392	53 289 104	
4 5 6	Chicu Lota Rajabasa		309 184 571	443 201 303	318 74 123	147 37 56	255 167	388 29 159	1,130 117 403	3 	•••	251 200 373	1,927 1,197 1,372	261 69 154	
7 8 9	Cherai Borkela Gumra	•••	1,846 1,309 5,075	1,423 745 3,235	419 327 1,336	206 165 869	1,606 294 1,360	453 297 1,459	1,530 966 4,023	9 3 10		392 281 1,913	2,112 779 5, 2 64	437 300 1,322	
10 11 12	Thei Bhorbhoria Nagra		7,443 2,326 824	3,298 1,752 655	1,671 551 165	1,049 412 122	1 ,628 555 151	3,241 1,125 43 6	4,869 1,783 723	21 9 7		1,972 600 600	5,315 3,689 1,510	2,250 746 255	
13 14 15	Lalgarh Aola Bor		1,833 2,92 6 7,633	1,815 2,637 5,455	681 1,011 2,216	1,035 616 5,162	539 1,165 1,936	897 1,709 2,523	1,727 2,710 5,446	9 108 91	•••	300 1,800 1,229	2,945 3,283 4,759	399 541 1,836	
16 17 18	Bontoris Kotgarh Jamda		1,620 1,693 409	1,306 1,231 281	397 8 91 121	1,372 1,661 469	252 325 97	390 380 133	820 1,193 3 72	11 11 8	 	257 248 265	1,516 862 227	247 346 117	
19 20 21	Rengra Chainpur Golkera	•••	1,490 398 1,423	1,126 325 1,563	215 102 579	566 12 155	223 80 802	432 85	758 247 1,029	3 1 6		296 200 500	580 239 2,478	205 19 144	
22 23	Kainus Kuldiha Rela	***	445 398 110	493 493	215 379 19	67 70	209 177 48	256 589	487 1,008	1		400 400 200	1,421 634 78	147 158	
24 25 26	Sarands Latus	•••	1,872 1,72	1,741	465 18	\$29 8	857 38	670 63	1,683 178	6		272 124	1,170	815 4	
	Total	•••	45,176	33,300	12,293	14,543	13,288	17,004	34,687	820		13,802	49,507	10,720	

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STATEMENT No. 12 .-- Showing Transfers of Tenancies since the last ten years.

KOLIIAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE—DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

				110	UMBER AN LDINGS TE NG THE LA	ANSFE	RRED	ARR	A TRA!	nsferi	RED TO-	TRN WHO OCC THI	SEE OF ANTS STILL UPY EIR (DS.	gale is admit- proprietor or Court.	
-	Name of Pir.		Name of Manki.		re hold- ings.		t hold- ngs.	ass.	.			its.	repts.	stom of guided by perceed by	
Section.		Serial.		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres,	Landlord class.	Lawyer class	Makujans.	Baiyats,	On cash rents.	On produce rents.	Whether custom of sale is admitted or denied by proprietor has been decreed by Court.	Daning
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
1	Asantoli	1	Chokro Manki	1	0.3	1	0.3				0.6				
2	∆djudhi s {	2	Bagun Manki Saluka do	1 2	0·3 3·1			:::	:::	-::	0.3				1
-			Total	3	3.4						3.4				l
3	Chiru	4	Bijai Manki	1	1.0	3	1.1			_ _	2.1			····	ĺ
•	Кијарави	5	Debra Manki	3	3.2	4	3.2				6-1				
5	Cherui {	6 7 8	Sikur Manki Turam do Sirdar do	7 8 5	12.6 7.2 4.0	16 S 6	15.0 7.2 7.5	•••	•••		27 6 14·4 11·5		••• ···	•••	}
	,		Total	15	23.8	29	207				53 5				
6	Borkela {	10 11	Bengra Manki Ladora do Bonj do	5 2 6	3·1 2·0 2·0	 	4.8	3.		 	3·1 2·6 6· 8		 		
			Total	13	7:1	8	4.8		 -	•	11.0		 -		1
į	ſ	12 13	Mora Manki Dulu do	3 5	4.8 n.e	7 9	4·8 5·6			•••	9.8				
7	Gumra	14 15 16	Satri do Rengo do Maisati do. of Asura.	11 3 10	23:7 2:5 13:1	35 2 11	26:3 1:8 13:6	•••			50°0 4°3 26°7			***	
			Total	اا اع	49:7	<u></u>	621		-		191.8			•	
,	Thoi	17 18	Captain Manki Turam do	1	1.9	9 V	8-2 8-2				3·7 3·2				1
	10,}	19 20	Sain do Paikrai do	7	1·2 21·1	10	7:3 33:5				8:5 54:6			***	
	!		Total	9	23.8	32	4618				70.0			•••	1
,	Rhorbhoria {	21 22 23	Nauru Mauki Dasiu do Daka do	3	5·7 12·2	15 5 1	35.5 10.4		 		42°2 22°6	•••		<u>;</u>	ĺ
		2.3	Total	! <u></u> !		21	2°1 49°û			 	66.0				
IJ	Nagra	24	Murgi Manki	3	8:7	19	2518	<u></u>			34.3			···	1
,	Lalgarh	25 26	Selai Manki Muso co	' i	2.0	5	18°2 30°9			···	1812 3219				
. !	Lulgarh {	27 28	Chema do Jumbol do	9 6	47°5 41°2	6	3.4 17.5		 		50°9 58°7	:::		***	ĺ
ļ			10181	16	90:7	23	70:0				160.7				1
2	Aola	~~0	Jena Manki Machua do	2	2.2	31 16	5718 1343				60°3 134°3	***			Ì
	(31 32	Ghasiram do Methura do	1 10 1	5.0 18.1	23 24	167.8 46.4				125:9 55:4			***	
	,		Total	- 13	29:6	121	3163		 		375*9				
-		33 34 35	Mahati Manki Renso do Abin do	 	8.1	42 10 2	69°7 40°5 10°2			••• •••	67:8 40:5			•••	
3	B	3/i 37	Mans do. Damu do, of	4,	7.6 5.1	22 8	57.8 4.9				10.2 65.4 10.0				
۱,	Bor	38 39	Deoposi. Gono do Turi do	7	8:5 3:4	18 18	9°5 2°1				18.0				
		40 41	Disu do Aibon do	3	8:5 0:5	5	318 102	•			5°5 6°3 9°7			••• ···	
-	(42	Daitari Sirdar Total	25	36.2	$\frac{1}{119}$	195*2				1.0			***	
,	Bontoria	43	Roya Manki	33	35.7	36	2:6:7	 			234.4	<u></u>			·
5	Kotgarh {	41 45	Sergia Manki Kaira do	27	97:2 58:0	20	104%				201:8				1
		"	Total		156.1	58	318/4		 	 	471.2		 -		-
ธ	Kainus	46	Lugdi Manki			2	0.0				0 6	-:- -	-:	- 	1
7	Saranda {	47	Kaiva Manki Tipru do,	18	12.8	3	4.3	-::			16.9		- 		1
			Total	19	13.3	7	<u>5.2</u>	- 			18.8				-
ŀ		}	GRAND TOTAL	250	600.2	546	1,357.7			 -	1,858'2	- <u></u> -		ļ 	-[

No. 13.—Statistical statement of Mortgagees. Kolhan Government Estate—District Singhbhum.

			!				HELL	ВҮ МО	RTGA	GEES.			
Serial.	Name of 1	ir.	Serial.	Name	of Mank	i.	Occ	ROM UPANCY 1YAT3.	Non-	ROM Occu- NCY YATS.	T	otal.	
	}						Num- ber.	Area in acres.	Num- ber.	Area in acres.	Num- ber.	Area in acres.	RBHARKS.
1	2		3		4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rajabasa		1	Debra M	[anki	•••	3	10			3	1.0	
2	Cherai	•••	2 3		do. do.		6 5	2·7 1·5	•••		6 5	27 15	
					Total	•••	11	4.2	•••		11	4.5	
3	Gumra	•••	4 5 6 7	Mora Ma Satri o Rengo Mahati	do. do.	 sura	9 37 36	3 5 88·1 21·7		•••	9 37 36	3·5 88·1 21·7	
					Total	•••	82	113:3	•••		82	113.3	
4	Thoi	•••	8 9 10	Cuptain I Turam Sadhu Kiti	Manki do. do. do.	30.0	} 1 2	 3 5 1.0	2	4.4	2	4·4 3·5	
į			11		Total	•••	3	4.2		4.4	- <u>2</u>	8.9	
6	Bhorbhoria	••	12	Nauru I	Manki		5	8.7			5	8.7	
6	Nagra	•••	13	Murgi	do.	i.	2	48	·	•••	2	48	
7	Lalgarh	•••	14	Muso	do.		1	1.7			1	1.7	
8	Aola		15 16 17 18 19 20	Jena Murum Dila Ghasiram Mothura Tangru	do.		11 14 7 12	17·8 13·3 6·6 13·6	12 6	22.6 20.7	11 12 14 7 12 6	17·6 22·5 13·3 6·6 13·6 20·7	
		!			Total	•••	44	51.1	18	43.3	62	94.3	
9	Bor	•••	21 22 23 24	posi.	do. do. do. of I		11 2 9	10·0 7·8 9·2 11·3		1 6	11 2 10 9	10·0 7·8 10·8 11·3	
			25 26	Damu Ma Kasira. Gono M	•	of	22	8.8			22	8.8	
			27 23 29	Turi Disu Dokonia	do. do. do.		} 16 12 9	8·1 8·3 9·7	•••	•••	16 12 9	8·1 8·3 9·7	
			30 31 32	Chamtu I Aibon Ma Daitari S	anki 📜	ra. 	12 14 7	8 5 6·9 5·3	•••	•••	12 14 7	8·5 6·9 5·3	
		į			Total		123	93.9	1	1.6	124	95.5	
10	Bontoria		33	Roya Ma		•••	10	6:0	1	2.5	11	8:2	
11	Kotgarh	•••	34	Kaira d		•••	16	96			16	9.6	
12	Golkera	•••	35		lo.	•••	14	14.5		7.3	16	21.8	
13 14	Kainua Kuldiha	•••	36	-	lo•	•••	18	8.5		•••	18	8.2	
14 35	Saranda	***	38	_	0.	•••	7	12.9			$\frac{7}{19}$	3.9	
10	L/MACHINE	•••	39 40	Bisu d	0. 0. 0.	•••	5 6	9.7 9.6	•••	•••	5 6	12·9 9·7 9·6	
				į	Total	•••	30	32.2			30	32.2	
16	Latua	•••	41	G unaram	Manki	•••	2	3.6			2	3 6	
j		ļ		GBAND	TOTAL		371	361.2	24	58.7	395	420·z	

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APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT No. 14.—Showing Protected Forest Blocks.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE-DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

Name of 1	pir.	of	Number of	Names of villages comp	rising	AREA OF THE		Remarks
		main block.	block.	the forest blocks.		In acres.	In square miles.	
1		2	3	4		5	6	7
judhia		1	1	Gutuhatu)		
		}	2	Thakuragutu Bara Lagia		1,676.01	2.62	
itto	•••	2	3	Basakuti	•••	ļ		
kera		3	4	Dopai	•••	202.4	0.31	}
жега	•••	3	•	Chirubera Golkera	•••	1,822.3	2.85	l
) o.	•••	4	5	Koeltodang	•••) 370·05	0.57	1
inua. Idiha	•••	5	6	Ichahatu	•••	468 67	0.73	
luina	•••	6	7	Kadamdiha	•••	947.68	1.48	}
ο.		,	}	Chotokuira	•••)	ļ	
)o.	•••	8	8 9	Mohonsui Bera Duia	•••	322:39	0.50	Í
				Burn-Duia	•••	626.3	0.97	ļ
4	•••	9	10	Amrai Kara	•••	3		1
				Khejuria	•••	646.82	1.01	l
				Parol Gamaria	•••)	}	
anda	•••	10	11	Rongo		h		1
				Posaitha	•••	Ì		[
				Hakagui	•••		ĺ	l
			12	Digunia Hakamero m	•••	Ī		
		i	13	Kaida	•••			
			1	Jawbera Jojomahaburu	•••	12,713.08	19.86	}
				Potania	•••	12,113'08	18.90	}
				Mohuldiha Kokondo	•••	1		
	i			Raidi	•••	ĵ		}
			14	Sonpokhri Thumsai	•••			
				Tenda	•••]		
				Ghagra	•••	ر		
o.	•••	11	15	Kolbonga	•••]		
				Rabangda		2,063.77	3.23	
			16	Sunsuna Raikapat	•••	-,000		
_			- -	Luilore		j		
o. o.	•••	12 13	17 18	Sakjori (northern part) Samtha (western ,,)	•••	389.54	0.61	
	•••		_	Sakjori (southern)		833.32	1.30	
o.	•••	14	19	Samtha (northern ,,) Phulbari	•••)		
	l			Makranda		1,492.83	2·3 3	
	ļ		ļ	Tarmunda	•••	,	1	
o.		15	2 0	Nowagaon Karampada		} 1,389 7	2·17	
o .		16	21	Kadaliba	•••	450.22	0.70	
0.	•••	17	22	Kolaiburu Usuria	•••	220.01	0.34	
0.		18	23	Marang Ponga		449.71	0.70	
0. 0.		19 20	24 25	Bahada (southern part) Hathnaebra	•••	167.86	0.38	•
	•••		20	Sonapi	•••	2,407.76	3.76	
		l		Bahada (northern part) Tentrighat	•••)		
) _e	•••	21	26	Konsgarh	•••	343.58	0.54	
	- 1	í	j	Carried over]	30,002.73	46.83	

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APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT No. 14—Shoring Protected Forest Blocks—continued. Kolhan Government Estate—District Singhbhum.

Nare	op Pir.	of	Number of	Names of villages co	mprising	AREA OF T		Remarks.
MAME	OF TIE.	main block.	sub- block.	the forest bloc	ks.	In acres.	In square miles.	
,	1	2	3	4		5	6	7
		<u> </u>		Brought forward	•••	30,002.73	46.83	
Saranda	•••	22	27	Jojogutu Dobil	•••	511·57 756·12	0·79 1·18	
Do. Do.	***	23 24	28 29	Kumbia	•••	3	j .	
100.	***		2 0	Jamkundi	•••	140.03	0.22	
Do.	40-	25	30	Henus Duia	***	761.24	1.19	
Do.		26	31	Ghatkui	•••	1		
.20.		-		Kasiapencha	•••	1,905.51	2.97	
_				Gangdah	•••	005.10	0.00	
Latua	***	27	32 33	Agroa Kodalsuku a	•••	385·18 119·42	0.19	
Do.	•••	28 29	34	Topabera	•••		0 19	
Rengra	•••	23	3.4	Pandhabera (southe	rn part)	***		
					tto }	2,672.86	4.17	
		İ	35	Marambura	•••)	ļ	
		ļ	}	Paromhatu	***	}} 		
				Rengalatu	100 m	י	i	
vr :		30	36	Chingijhari	3953	1	۱ '	
Kainza	•••	30	30	Anjidbera		1 1	<u>}</u>	Ì
			Ï	Baipi		11	ļ	
Borkela	•••	····	37	Jogidaru	1050	11	}	1
2701 01				Tilaisur	W	l i		ļ
				Roro	***	11		
Gumra	•••		38	Birsing (part)	M]]	1	1
Do.	•••	••••	39 40	Do. (do.) Kenjra	2.70	I I	ļ	}
Do.	***		40	Tarob-bera Jagda I				
		1		Bandijari	1000			{
Do.	•••		41	Buruhatu	지금 ***	} [}	
D		1	43	Uchaoli Baihatu (northern pa	rt)	23,043 71	86.01	* For No
Rengra	• • • •]	Kudahatu	•••	20,040 11	3001	42 sub
Do.		,	44	Hartshatu	•••	11	1	block,
			}	Tonto	•••	11	l	vide mair
				Kudahamsoda			1	block
23			45	Licimoti Tinsera (northern pa	ri)	! !		No. 33.
Vo.	•••	•••••	450	Bandhabera (do.		ì I	j	}
				Palisai	•••	11	1	1
Do.	•••		46	Burutoa (western pa	rt)	11	ì	i
		}	_	Suiamba (SW. por			1	Ì
Do.	•••	•••••	47	Burutoa (NE. do	.)		4	i
73			48	Suiamba (North do Milepi			1	1
Do.	•••	*****	30	Patatarub	•••	1		}
_		0.1	10	11 1 -			i	1
Gumra	•••	31	49	Hesabera Siringsia (northern p	ontion)	1)		į.
				Durula	•••	1,563 ·79	2.45	ì
Rengra	•••		50	Romra	***)	i	
	•••					,	Į.	
Gumra	•••	32	51	Siringsia (Southern	portion)	447 88	0.69	
Bontoria	•••	33	52 42	Jojokabir jungle Baihatu (Southern p	ontion)			}
Rengra Bor	***	•••••	53	Nogra	(DELIOIL)	3,354.80	5.25	1
201	•••	}	•	Sagarkata	•••	1		1
		İ		Karamburu (North)	***	ין	i]
Bor		34	54	Karamburu (South)	•••	861.48	1.05]
Bontoria	•••	••••	55	Dumarjoa	•••	{)	1.35	}
Do.		35	56	Bombaisai	•••	633.85	0.88	1
Do.	•••	36	67	Baberia	***	424 ·55	0.88]
				Carried over	•••	67584.72	105.24	}
		r		,			. A.V.U U'S	

xlviii APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT No. 14.—Showing Protected Forest Blocks—continued.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE—DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

NAME	or Pir.	Number of main	Number of sub-	mames or virtages comprising	Brog	THE MAIN	REMARKS
	OF 118.	block.	block.	the forest blocks.	In acres.	In square miles.	ILLEARES
	1	2	3	4.	5	6	7
				Brought forward	67,584.72	105.24	·
Saranda	•••	37	58	Tatiba Baraiburu	1		
Do. Jamda	•••		59 60	Nuia		:	
	•••	*****		Pandrasali (Western part)			
Do.	•••	•••••	61	Thakuragutu Diriburu Silpunji Kontoria			
Do.		1	62	Lupunga (Southern portion)	17,720.81	27.69	
	•••			Paroni Baljori Khas Jamda			
Kotgarh Ditto	***	•••	63 61	Bara Baljori Kelaisai			
				Hesopi			
Ditto	•••		65	Raikera Buru Raika			
amda			66	Latarkundarjor			
Baranda	•••	38	6 7	Lupunga (Northern portion)	215.22	0.34	
lamda Kotgarh	401	89 40	63 69	Pandrasali (Southern portion) Nowamundi	1,356.70	2.12	
Ditto				Baljori Merelgara	: h	2.54	
Bor	•••	41	70 71	Korta Sarbil (Western portion)	1,351.33	2.11	
Kotgarh Ditto	•••		72 73	Mahadi (Southern portion)	j		İ
Ditto	***	42	74	Gandijora Mahadi (Northern portion)	1,098.79	1.72	
Ditto	•••	43	75 76	Kumirta	676.06	1.06	1
Bor	•••	44	77	Sarbil (Eastern portion)	1 [l
Kotgarh Bor	•••		78	Jampani Padapa (Southern portion) Kado Jamda	1 Timits 02	2.20	
Kotgarh	***	45	79	Itarbaljori	,		
	•••]	,,,	Kuchibera	1,289.92	2.01	j
Ditto	•••	46	80	Padapa (Northern portion) Katikora	500.06	0.78	l
Bor Do.	•••	47 48	81	Rengarbera	1,070.32	1.67	1
	•••		82	Dhowbera Kendua	671.16	1.05	
Aola	•••	49	83	Balibond	227.20	0.35	
		1		Jamarposi	,		
Do.	•••	60	84	Heselberel	507.14	0.70	
]		Urmia	3 00/14	0.79	
Do.		51	85	Uonguhum)		
Do.		· -		Damodarsai	947.20	1.48	
υο.	***	62	86	Ghorabandh	1		
		ļ	87	Panduburu Bara Belma	1,985.04	3.11	
_				Dara Deima		}	
Do,	•••	63	8 8	Kudahatu Dhobadhobin	n		
			89	Barakata			
		{	9 0	Kukurkata	4,495.40	7.03	
			91	Deojhari	11		
Lalgarh		54	92	Mundamhatu	354.15	0.60	
Ditto	•••	55	93	Champila	895.44	1.40	
		1 1	i i	Carried over	(

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APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT No. 14.—Showing Protected Forest Blocks—concluded.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE—DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

NAME OF PIR.	Number of main	Number of sub-	I wames of villages compri-	sing	ABBA OF T BLO	HE MAIN	Remarks
TIMES OF SEE.	block.	block.	the forest blocks.		In acres.	In square miles.	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7
			Brought forward		105,985.70	166.69	
Lalgarh	56	94	Khondkori	,,,	1		
	1	· }	Hardipokhar	•••]		
		ļ .	Patarhatu	•••	11		l
	1 i	}	Usambir		İ		Į.
Ditto		95	Ratnasai		{ [1	į
	1		Jihasai		1	1	1
	1	1	Tiaposi	•••	1	1	ļ
Jagra		96	Baida		1	}	1
Shorbhoria	1	97	Nilchakar		1	Į.	ļ
MOI DILUTTA	1)	Dhobila		! 		l
	1	}	Barkimara	•••	1	ì	1
	[(Lamjhari	•••	}	1	İ
	l		Bhagabila	• •	[}	ļ	1
algarh	1	98	Baihatu		27,649.68	43.31	1
maidath		1	Balibond			1	
	}	1	Kudahatu		11	İ	l
		99	CIA DE LA CALLES	•••	ļļ	1	<u> </u>
	•••••	00	The state of the s		li	į.	1
01 11	1	100	D . W 1	•••			ľ
Bhorbho r ia		100	a excellence control		i		
	1	1	16/39/88/93/DASHSSE/C/96/	•••	!	1	ì
	1	100	A 1 THOSE 1 MA	•••	1 1	Į.	į.
 .		101		•••	i l	ı	(
Thoi	•••••	102	Panga	•••	i		1
Bhorbhoria		103	Gitilpi Karadhoa	•••	i l	1	1
	l	Į.	AND THE PERSON NAMED AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED AND ADDRE	•••	1 1	{	1
	ŀ	1	Meromhonor	•••	11	Ţ	1
Thoi	.]	104	Silpunji	•••		1	
_	··· <u>··</u>	105	Tengra, Ipilsingi	***	以		1
Do	57	106	Debrabir	•••	1,347.50	3.10	ĺ
_	[Bid-dhiri	•••	466.90	0.73	1
Do	. 58	107	Mahaburu	•••	400.80		_
			Total	147	1,35,449.78	211.63	

1

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT No. 15(a)—Showing the total number of Fruit trees and trees yielding forest produce.

(MANKIWARI).

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE, DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

Market M	NAME O Asantoli Adjudhia Sidu Chiru Lota Rajabesa Cherai Borkela	D PIR.				49 <u>8</u> 8				FRU	FRUIT TREES.	_				TUSSAB AR	TUSSAR AND LAC-PRODUCING TREES.	DUCING 1	TREES.		
1 Cherry Marki 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 11 11 11 11	i di di		Serial.	NAMB OF MANKI.		Iliv 10 19dmu <i>l</i> i	Mango.	увск.	.numst		Palm.				.fstoT	Азап.	K neum.	,asis ⁴ !	Total.	Grand Total.	Bukang
Decrey Mank Color Mank Co	Asantoli Adjudhis Sidu Chiru Lots Rajabese Cherai Borkela		<u>-</u>	4			9	7			10		8		*1	15	16	13	18	61	20
1	Adjudhis Adjudhis Chiru Lots Rajsbess Chersi Borkela Gumra		_	Choben Manbi			2		8	Ide	di di		Sh		 				8	683	
House 3 Bayton Marki 11 150 12 150 255 15 150 150 255 15 150 150 255 15 150 150 255 15 150 150 255 15 150 150 255 15 150 150 255 15 150	Adjudhis Sidu Chiru Lots Rajabesa Cherai Borkela Gumra					 	 2 <u>5</u>	:	200		<u> </u>	9	Ę			6.58	2 27	E ;	153	1.154	
Signature Sign	Sidu Chiru Lota Rajabesa Cherai Borkela Gumra	:	γ-			12	120	27		Œ	j		9			2,839	989	113	3,637	5,697	
	Chiru Lota Rajabesa Cherai Borkela Gumra		# so	fanki	: :	- - -	190 291			9	The second	3	8		_	41.493	113	8 22	41.619	43,857	
Property Name Property Nam	Rajabesa Cherai Borkela Gumra		· ω ι			17	25				À		À			2,277	왕	131	2,543	6,094	
1.0 Straw Markt 1.0 1.	Cherai Borkela Gumra		· •	Bondhu Manki Debre Merki	:	٠.	200				1		£	 -	_	827.28	3 5		20 K	50 G	
11 Titler Manki 1	Cherai Borkela Gumra			Sikur Manki	: :	13		3	_		a.	g	>			80.0 80.0		35	9,195	12.13	
Carlot Markin Carlot Marki	Borkela Gumra	:	02 `	Turam Manki	:	-	8				_		2			2,324	:3:	<u>۾</u>	2,349	3,614	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Borkela Gumra		38	Bengra Manki		- • •	704	\$		_		_				061,6	16	ř	6,0,0	8,170	
Claim Clai	Gumis		\sim	Ladura Manki	: :		2 2	10				_	_		_	230,022	1,970	 0 1	31,232	36,895	
16 Breed Manki 13 445 13 45 14 15 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 15	Sums		:	Bonj Manki	:	1	2 19	a ;	-						_	37,631	3	479	38,66 <u>6</u>	18,221	
17 Dulu Manki 4 156 77 259 163 1 50 136 622 705 46 475 755	Gumra		2 2	Kerseh Manki	:		48.5	76		_		_				55.419	151	14.[57,833	61,578	
Satri Manki 18 Satri Manki 21 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	Gumrs		-	Dulu Manki	: :	4	156	-							_	706	4		357	1,378	
20 Mahnet Manki of Asura 21 614 12 623 635 6			~-	Satri Manki Rome Menki	:	19	897	33				_			_	30,675	574	116	81,365	39,598	
21 Mahati Manki 23 655 577 60 886 250 685			202	Mahati Manki of Asura	: . : :	21	614					_				104.522	1.550	23	106,125	175.367	
Coptain Manki 18 291 18 602 815 4 2,094 408 6,680 62,480 81 153 62,714 28			<u>z</u>	Mahati Manki of Bingtor	bang	83	633			_	-					53,152	957	-	54,116	64.162	
25 Sadhu Manki 10 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15					:	. 58 \$ 58	789			815	•				-	52,480	S	153	\$12,23	58,404	
24 Bamin Manki 8 115 25 186 642 1,324 2,557 11,012 16 18 18 18 18 18 18 18			2 63	•	: :	- 9	186	12		265	-	_				32 153	- ::	23.	32.257	35,574	
Lorga Manhi 25 Lorga Manhi 15 12 12 12 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15			200	Bamia Manki		00	115	9	_				_	_	_	11,612	2	 œ	11,670	14,267	
27 First Manki 12 122 4 13 287 1 1502 29 2.556 18,555 182 2 2 18,739 28 Naturi Manki 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Lpoi		_	Lenga Manki	;	o	114	:				_				15,402	3	ຕ	15,495	16.629	
28 Natura Manhi 1 8 87 4 5 272 11 1923 35 2,506 40,446 394 171 41,011 29 Gardi Manhi 1 8 87 4 5 272 11 194 41 41,011 20 Gardi Manhi 1 8 87 48 87 89 11 194 41 41 41 41 41			2.58	171		2	~ - 832	*	_	_	_					18,555	185	۰- ۱۵۰	18,739	21,095	
29 Gardi Manki 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			8		:	- 0	2.0		_		-				_	100	200		35	43 477	
Value Manistri 11 218 198 565 485 11 1194 43 2,977 56 2,717 9,687 737 738 10,88			8				6	3.							_	13,944	139	-	14,083	15,409	
St. Maska Manhi			3		_	=	818	198					_			29,187	89	ž	29,309	32,118	
beria \ 535 Marks Manki 12 110 10 10 108 1,692 36 2,049 3,114 288 32 3,624			<u>જ</u> ્		:	.	3 28	81								9,667	137	3 5	10,808	13,525	
(34 Murgi Manki 12 110 10 103 198 1,692 36 1,049 3,114 289 32 3,434	Bhorbberia	:	\sim	· · ·		- w		 2 :								5.510	136	:8	5,00°	6,662	
	:		<u>.</u>	. "G		2	110	_ :2						_		8,114	883	22	8,434	5,463	

12,358	26.08 24.08 28.08 28.09 24.09 24.09	88,651 13,656 13,806 13,806 13,806 13,806	10,501 10,564 18,215 7,361	12,437 1,718 84,870 17,816 24,109	25,880 25,807 25,048 25,537 28,538 27,538	11,375
13,267 13,267 9,731	17,998 12,857 5,800	10,538 6,632 86,632 9,617 12,141	60,654 13,513 20,135 4,324 1,524	11,332 1,281 40,148 38,589 10,713	45,517 11,683 11,683 25,866 23,286 23,246 23,258	10,488
#8 25 E	282 108 108 118	21. 22. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28	25 45 85 E	28 21 28 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	88 5 5 5 5 12	16,928
#8#£	108 1118 767	821 821 144 149	157 168 168	1,1598 841.1 842.1 843.8 843.8	2,263 1,177 1,177 2,863 1,177 800 800	32,654
98,766 13,048 9,110	17, 234 13, 192 9,063	10,116 6,810 85,847 9,841 18,273	12,802 19,944 19,944 4,150	11,210 1,150 86,778 10,312 20,648	24,777 10,651 24,756 22,656 71,634	10,167 6,760 1,454,136
1,988 2,105 2,621	49.00 % 28.00 % 7.00 7.00 %	1,595 1,765 1,590 1,659 2,463	9,910 9,910 9,046	1,105 10,7% 15,591 6,603	10, 27, 20, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 1	887 887 215 215 871,776
\$25	Sau i	1. 92. 55. 14.	11 3 ° °	1- <u>-</u> - 2	Z	9,110
1,425	1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05	1.035 1.035 3.03 648 648 328 328 1,339	7,056 8,138 1,345 1,855	713 6,231 9,653 8,648 2,661	10,451 10,478 10,478 10,411 10,540 10,540 10,540	233 733 215 161,104
. [64 s.		- ; ; - ∞-5-	∙മയ അേ⊣ന്	.∺ 1.4.ra I I	:; : ∞=== *	36
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200 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	885 171 885 885	11.17 19.88	25 8 17 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9.0 1,0 87.8 87.8 110	25.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.5	25 : 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
20 C 20 C 20 C 20 C 20 C 20 C 20 C 20 C	42 20 20 20	96.888.4888	295 29 14 9 25	27 6 6 523 3,516 263 93	2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	16,871
2688	42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 4	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	656 189 318	1,839 1,839 1,839 147	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	13,710
2688	373 1,699 224	111 888 877 888 877 888 877 888 877 888 877 878 876 876	734 732 242 639 1,028	184 249 249 1,566 729 208	288 288 288 254 254 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255	15 27, 851
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1:::	1111	1::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	<u>.</u> !!!!!	11111		Total
11::		of Hills	f Kas	:::	1111111	
Selai Manki Muso Manki Obema Munki Jumbol Manki	Jens Manki Murum Manki Dila Manki Machus Manki Ghasiran Manki		Damu Manki of K Gono Manki Turi Manki Disa Manki Ookonia Manki Charntu Mahapeti	Aibon Manki Daitari Sirdar Roya Manki Sergia Manki Kaira Manki Musungu Man	Satuara gatuk Bharth Manki Autu Manki Lugdi Manki Songa Manki Gomeya Manki Kaira Manki	lipru Manki Gunaram Man
8828	34433			282223	1288388	22
<u>~~</u>	:		1	111	1:11:: 1	<u></u>
i	ŧ		:	! : :		1
Lalgarh	Aola		Bor	Bontoria Kotgarh Jamés	Chainpur Golkers Kainus Kuldiba Rela	Letus
13	2	+ · · · · <u>- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · </u>	10 PM		3 2 2 2 2 2	

STATEMENT No. 15(b). -Showing the total number of Fruit trees and Trees yielding Forest Produce.

(PIRWARI).

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE—DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

	villages.				From	TREES.					TUSSUB A	nd Lac-i	BODUCIN	g Trees.	
NAME OF PIR		Mango.	Jack.	Jamoon.	Tamarind.	Palm.	Date-palm.	Mahua.	Karanj.	Total.	Аявл.	Kusum.	Palas.	Total.	Grand Total.
2	8	•	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	18	13	16	15	16	17
Asantoli Adjudhia Sidu Chiru Lota Rajabasa Chersi Borkula Gumra Thoi Bhorohoria Nugra Aola Bor Rontoria Laigarh Aola Bor Rontoria Laigarh Aola Rengra Champur Gulkers Kainna Kuldiba Rela Saranda Latua	\$3 \$1 \$1 \$2	43 500 201 762 138 498 1,76 1,671 5,283 1,687 6,170 1,565 1,835 202 518 500 388 460 234 675 1,177	20 1 9 18 19 162 261 1,631 3,7404 1,359 1,355 1,365 1,	29 121 170 51 16 50 173 45 2,713 707 707 841 103 830 2,175 528 3,778 3,422 111 12 52 52 53 840	104 702 945 402 100 271 893 723 4,310 1,492 108 1,405 3,556 1,043 1,201 110 489 55 273 529 195 29 885	3 1 160 2 5 1 1 19 3 1 12 1 12 13	3 05 12 3 13 13 15 6 6 5 9 4 5 5 2 1 1 14	64 6,988 863 1,600 1,015 5,476 12,512 4,201 1,512 5,217 10,408 6,231 6,231 14,300 2,001 1,647 10,478 17,024 2,436 1,060	208 1,089 589 589 589 466 463 463 90 110 2,048 81 110 2,048 81 10 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	448 9,423 2,268 3,551 850 2,316 6,906 15,926 15,926 1,049 10,242 14,558 25,177 10,722 10,624 16,655 8,327 5,871 2,681 118,681	175 41,347 41,468 2,277 4,462 16,562 16,562 250,878 153,489 651,253 41,391 65,246 20,048 42,777 10,461 16,071 24,765 16,071 24,765 16,071 24,765 16,071 24,765 16,071 24,765 16,071 24,765 16,071 24,765 16,071 24,765 16,071 24,765 16,071 24,765 16,071 24,765 16,071 24,765 16,071 24,765 16,071 24,765 16,071 24,765 16,073 16,0	45 918 113 135 32 350 287 4,031 1,143 1,724 1,724 1,524 1,785 2,662 3,394 1,598 1,783 248 2,962 2,962 3,77 1,77 1,81 1,91 1,91 1,91 1,91 1,91 1,91 1,91	181 191 181 1913 677 719 1,729 365 451 428 950 1,917 8,199 91 428 11,917 428 428 433 453 453 453 453 453 453 453 453 453	220 42,048 41,619 3,548 5,715 18,966 60,896 60,896 7,1,593 5,494 51,078 68,527 49,301 20,896 49,301 11,688 54,517 11,688 54,517 11,688 54,517 20,896 68,882 86,999 6,882	668 51,468 45,887 6,094 4,608 0,031 85,116 291,548 206,559 77,833 6,483 61,318 88,085 338,296 59,870 71,42,100 55,839 22,410 55,839 23,317 75,048 29,337 76,048 77,447 6,933

No. 16.—Statement showing classification of total area by fiscal arrangement.

Res. Res.				R	EVENUE-PA	YING	•				Revenue-p	RER.			_	
True			Be	nt-payin	g.	1	Not rent-pa	aying.		Held by pro	prietor.	ablic	96.	G	BAND TOTA	С.
Rs. Rs.	Scriet.	Nama of Piu,	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	i	Total revenue-fr	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
1 Asantoli	1	2	3	4	б	6	7	8 .	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2 Adjudhia 9,324'3 47 9,329'0 138'1 188'1 4,271'1 1,421'1 1,421'1 0,57'5 9,524'3 6,482'0 13,880'3 85'in 5,230'1 32 5,239'2 738 73'8 4,686'3 4,880'0 4,880'2 225'9 4,680'0 4,680'1 1,538'3 4,158'1 5,230'0 4,681'7 4,880'0 4,880'2 225'9 4,480'0 5,280'1 4,880'0 1,880'1 5 1,080'1 5	-		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs,
	234567890122345678901223455	Adjudhia Sidu Ohiru Lota Rajabasa Charai Borkela Gumra Thoi Rhorbhoria Nagra Laigarh Aota Bor Bor Borntaria Kolgarh Jamda Rengra Chainpur Colkera Kainua Kuldiha Rels Saranda	0,324'8 5,290'0 1,7452'9 4,751'4 4,751'4 4,751'4 40,419'5 17,170'1 18,773'1	47 32 506 42 108 702 275 126 32 109 62 438 31 123 32 115 68 117 67	9,329 0 5,293 2 7,347 9 2,253 3 15,587 1 15,587 1 15,587 6 40,447 0 17,182 7 4,574 0 28,750 9 16,169 2 16,169 2 1,769 2 4,549 3 3,239 6 4,949 3 3,239 6 1,644 6 1,646	## 1	138-1 738-1 27-9 101-3 370-1 147-1 817-9 449-3 170-9 356-3 357-3 161-8 267-1 111-5 81-7 161-9 161-7 87-1 161-7 182-1	136-1 73-8 62-1 27-9 101-3 570-1 147-1 814-6 449-2 170-4 55-5-8 357-3 943-4 161-8 26-1 111-5 31-7 191-9 161-7 161-7 185-7 185-7	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	4,2711 4,0837 30813 2,4853 11,0897 57,8342 24,8875 7,8342 25,8875 44,0713 46,0724 38,1051 15,5864 41,1382 15,2386 11,2386 44,444 16,444	4,271 1 4,000 0 365 0 2,455 0 5,460 1 11,1267 5 5,753 2 24,875 7 40,478 1 44,671 5 28,1072 4 28,	1,645 1 578 4 525 9 67 9 43 5 580 8 118 5 227 5 5,904 5 1,240 5 1	0,5578 5 4,558 5 4,558 6 5 4,558 6 6 4,557 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	9,524-3 5,284-5 2,827-7 4,731-4 16,537-9 11,530-4 4,737-3 4,737-3 16,154-3 10,971-5 4,96-7 1,196-3 4,96-7 4	6,062.0 4,663.7 4,664.7 2,664.5 2,664.5 11,840.4 57,821.8 26,560.3 3,060.5 80,582.6 46,562.5 16,682.5	15,886:8 0,811-7 11,927-8 3,708-4 7,338-7-6 22,721-8 108,194-2 22,721-8 108,194-2 108,194-2 108,194-2 108,194-2 108,194-2 108,194-2 11,034-4 11,188-7 11,037-1 11,037-1 12,789-0 14,037-1 14,037-1 14,037-1

No. 17.—Comparative statement showing the Areas and Rentals of the lakhiraj villages as fixed by the past and present settlements respectively.

KOLHAN GOVERNMENT ESTATE-DISTRICT SINGHBHUM.

l		Name of pir.	PAST SETTLEMENT.		Present Settlement.										
	Name of village,		Area in acres.	Rent.	Cultivated area (in acres).				home-	d area	9	Gross rental.			
	Martin or Attinger				Bera.	Bad,	Gora,	Total.	Ascessed is stend.	Uncultivated (in acres),	Total area acres).	On cultiva- ted lands.	On home- stend.	Total,	RRWARKS.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	L
-				Bes. A. P.								Ba. A. P.	Ru. a. P.	ils, a. p.	
i	Purnes	Adjudhis Sidu Chirp	513°0 97°4 97°2	397 7 0 75 13 6 76 9 0	76'8 118'2 35'3	482*7 141*7 100*7	91°9 211°1 71°5	654'4 471'0 267'5	0 · 7 0 · 03 0 · 1	166 2 183 2 46 6	761°3 604°28 514°2	452 I 8 230 8 6 162 14 6	1 10 6 0 1 b 6 0 3 8	458 12 0 230 9 6 1 168 % 0	
ĺ	Kursi Barkundis Dumbisai	Oherai Do Gumra	281°8 372°8 104°3	217 14 9 280 9 0 88 13 0	120:9 136:6 88:2	405*8 498*6 122*6	332°9 174°6 63°8	85916 80917 26016	0°8 1°5 16°2	291·8 323·6 109·2	1,151:7 1,134:6 395:0	454 11 0 520 9 3 188 6 6	0 9 3 1 9 6 70 14 8	455 4 3 522 2 9 254 4 9	
ĺ	Narra Kathari Choya	Nagra Thui Ourora	526°2 343°3 399°1	407 11 0 266 0 0 309 5 0	1616 903 1416	86614 47418 67414	177°5 181°5 195°4	740'6 914'4	1 6 3 4	513°3 246°0 178°8	1,520°4 992°6 1,096°6	700 9 9 476 13 0 667 3 0	6 13 0	713 4 6 476 13 U 671 0 0	
İ	Ramchandrapur Total	Bor	46'4 2,780'8	2,164 3 9	1,019:8	3,558%	1,5251	6,103'4	23.83	135°9 2,694°5	8,211 83	70 9 S 8.928 5 S	0 4 6 85 11 9	4,014 1 0	

Conntersigned by

C. H. BOMPAS,

Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum.

J. A. CRAVEN,
Settlement Officer.

26th July 1897.









APPENDIX B.

Khasra Measurement Paper.

The local bigha is equal to 2,500 square yards (50×50 yards).

No. Tauzi No.

Name of Mauza Name of Estate Name of District

				1911
	É	MENARES.	16	
	A KKA.	Uncul- turable.	22	
	UNCKUPPED AKKA.	Culturable.	15	
	pped area.	Class of land.	13	
CROPFED AREA.	Double cropped area.	Crop.	22	
CROPLE	Single cropped area.	Class of land.	n	
		Crop.	2	CORES .
	Method	irrigation.	-	
		Area in Incul bighus.	00	M
į	AKEA.	Breadth.	7	
		Length.	9	सत्यमेव जयते
	Name of under-raignt or other person in	temporaty possession. His father's name, caste, and residence.	70	
		caste, and residence of tenant.	4	
	Number borne	on the old jamabandi.	တ	
•	Fiblo.	Boundaries.	, pa	
	FII	Number and local name.		

Name of amin

Date

APPENDIX B.

Village List of Raiyats and Rents paid.

 ${\bf Village}$

Estate

District

No.

	District										
Number according to old jamabandi.	Names of raiyats recorded in the last settlement jamabandi.	Total area of land.	Total rent.	Names of present occupants and status of tenants.	Area of land now held.	Serial No.	Name of raiyats, &c.	Rent according to the statement of headman.	Rent according to the statement of rajyats.	Rent now fixed.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	. 9	10	11

Name of Inspector

Date

Date Date

Khatians prepared by Khatians compared by

APPENDIX B.

Khatian Jamabandi for Raiyats.

Name of Mauza Name of Estate

Name of District Serial number of khatian

Tauzi No.

Local measure --2,500 square yards.

 $(60 \text{ yards} \times 60 \text{ yards}) = 1 \text{ bigha or paran.}$

Name of Manki Name of Munda

Past settle. Present jamaband.	L01			AREA	AREA INCLUDED IN T LOCAL BIGHA	D IN THE IGHA OR	THE HOLDINGS IN OR PARAN.	N N					
		Name, parentage, caste, and residence of tenant,		Caltivated.			Uncultivated.	_,		- Present rental.	Rent now fixed by the Settlement	Particulars of tenancy, including status of tenants and special frequents of the	REMARKS.
-	Present Settlement jamabandi.	1	Class of land.	Number of plots.	Area.	Class of land.	Number of plots,	Area.	Total area.		Обвет	holding (if any),	
	63	op.	49	JO.	9	मेव -	œ	6	10	III	15	13	14
						14र्त							

APPENDIX B.

Khatians for unsettled lands.

Name of Mauza

No.

Name of Manki

Name of Estate

Tauzi No.

Name of Munda

Name of District

Local measure = 2,500 square yards (50 yds. \times 50 yds.) =1 bigha or paran.

	CULTURAL	BLE WASTE.			UNCULTURA				
Class of land.	Number of plots	Area in local bighas.	Total area.	Class of land.	Number of plots.	Area in local bighas.	Total area.	Total area of unsettled lands.	REMARKS.
l 	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Careston .				
					JI!				
				THE RESERVE TO THE RE					
				**	यमेव जय				

Khatians prepared by

 \mathcal{L} ate

Name of Inspector.

Khatians compared by

Date

Date

Signature of Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX 6.

Abstract Khatian Jamabandi.

Estate District

Pir Mauza

Name of Munda

Name of Manki

Local measure (50×60) yards, or 2,6 0 square yards = 1 bigha or Paran.

	Remarks.		23	
	Particulars	remarke).	03	
		fixed.	13	
	RENT ACCORDING TO SOIL BATES OR BATE OF LAND.	Total	18	
RENT.	ACCORI RATES O OF LAN	Gora.	11	
	RENT BOIL	Bera and bad.	91	
	F	rent.	15	
		Total area.	77	
aran.		Total,	13	
AS OR P	VATED.		12	
L BIGH.	UNCLETIVATED.	Tanks, bandbs, &c.	F	
AREA OF THE HOLDING IN LOCAL BIGHAS OR Paran.		Homestead with thrashing floor.	10	
OLDING		Total.	6	া পাৰ্য
F THE	CCLTIVATED.	Garden.	œ	
AREA O		Båd. Gora. Garden.		
			\$	
		Bera.	10	
	Total number of plots.			
	Name, parentage, caste, number of sand pradence of tensor.		တ	
			63	
1	Number of holding according to—	Past settlement settlement jamabandi.	1	

Signature of Mularrir.

Signature of Inspector.

Signature of Settlement Officer.

Date Date

Signature of Muharrir Signature of Inspector

APPENDIX B.

Parcha.

Name of Manki Name of Munda

Measurement according to local bigha of (50×50) yards or 2,500 square yards.

rict	
District	

Pir Manza Estate

D	Liemakins.	6	
Total rent	assessed.		-
HELD ACCORD- ASSESSED.	Gora lands at I anna per bigha.	F	
RENT OF LAND HELD ACCORD- ING TO RATE ASSESSED.	Bera or bád at 6½ annas per bigha.	9	
PLOTS AND ING ACCORD-	Area.	ະລ	
NUMBER OF PLOTS AND AREA OF HOLDING ACCORDING TO LOCAL BIGHAS,	Class of soil.	াৰ জয়ন ফ	
	Number Class of of plots. soil.	က	
Name of raiyat, his father's name, caste,		8	
Number in present	jams- bandi.	1	

APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX N, No. 9 (S.M.) No. 22.

Return of transfers of Tenancies.

			1X111	
	Веман кз.		15	
Whether custom	of sale is admitted or denied by pro- prietor or has been decreed by court.		14	
H	staer esub	orq nO	13	
NUMBER OF TENANTS WHO STILL OCCUPY THEIR LANDS.	etaer d	вво иО	13	
- or a		Raiyad) 11	
Arba transperied to—		[sdsM	10	
BA TR	or class.	Lawyo	6	
AR	ord class.	Ibaad	80	
OLDINGS	Parts of holdings.	Area.	प्रोस्त्र ज	पते
: AND AREA OF HO SPERRED DURING LAST TEN YEARS,		No.	9	
Number and area of holdings transferred during the last ten years,	Entire holdings.	Area.		
NUMBE		No.	4	
	NAME OF MANKI.		ಣ	
	NAME OF PIR.		69	
	No.			

lxiv

APPENDIX B.

No. 23.

Dispute List of Mouza.

Estate

District

Khasra number.	Name of first party.	Name of second party.	Subject of dispute.	Order passed by Inspector.	Order passed by Revenue Officer
1	2	3	4	5	6
		8			
		C	स्थापन जयने स्थापन जयने		

Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. Appendix N-Form No. 1.

VILLAGE—
PARGANA—
THANA—
DISTRICT—

APPENDIX B-Nos. (7) & 15 (S.M.)

VILLAGE NOTE FORM.

	Number Average of tonarks explanatory cies for culti- of increase or decrease	of rentals.	14													
	Average rent per culti-	vated area.	13										-			
.8.	Number Average of tenan-rent per cies for culti-	which rents were settled.	23							^-						
DETAILS OF THNANTS AND OCCUPANTS.	RENT.	Before according to settlement.	11													
CTS AND			01					*								
OF TENAN		vated land per holding.	6.						-							
BTAILS (vated area beld by each class.	∞	}												
	Number	of ten- ancies.	2													
			C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C	1. Proprietors' private lands	2. Held by proprietors, but	lands	3. In oultivating possession of tenura-holders	4. Raiyate at fixed rates or	5. Settled raiyats	rats	7. Non-occupancy raiyats	Rent-free (A - Service ten-	holders (b)	ornors	Total	9. Under-raiyata
				1731												
	Irrigable,	irrigated.	(a)													
	Irrigated.	irrigated.	4 (a)		मेव	- 不		}								
	Irrigated.		3 4 (a)	13 S	A I		ाने									
	Irrigated.	ıl known.	4	- T	A I											

(a) Column 5 need only be filled up when there are Government irrigation works.

L	III.—Irrigation and embankments.
[I.—Physical description. Note soil, position, productiveness, and changes an fertility, e.g., sand deposit, cill, sall-water inundation, &c.)	
elit this hard in manual are)	IV.—General crop and agricultural notes.
	(e.g., as to harvest, rotation of crops, unusual failure of crops, &c.)

V.—Village History.	VI.—Rents and Government Revenues.
(With special reference to history of propriators and tenure-holders, partitions and subinfoundation, change in the value of land,)	(Note rates and history of any general enhancements of rents, and state how the rates compare with rates in the neighbourhood. Explain produce rents, if taken.)
~5	5
121	
स्वमे	VII.—Kists for payment of rents.
	VIII.—Cesses and Abwabs, if any.

Village

IX.—Rights of tenants.	XI.—Sairat.
ie.g., whother occupancy rights are transferable by custom without consent of landlord. To what extent transfers made. By what classes tenant rights are purchased, Whether under-rayate can acquire occupancy rights by oustom.)	(c.g., fisheries, &c.)
·	
	XII.—Trees.
05	(Customs as to.)
	40
77	MY
1 N 1 ()	
सत्यमे	त्र जयते
	XIII.—Village officials and service tenure- holders.
	(State how village officials are paid.)
X.—Markets and communications.	
A.—Markets and communications.	

Village

XIV.—Village measures and weights.	
VI.1 .— 1 mage measures and weighter.	
	P45).
CM(19	SIN CAR
EXSE.	52.64A
XV.—General notes.	
654866	
(e.g., as to population, caste, occupation, village customs not mentioned whors, tool and fodder reserves and samtary arrangezants—any special facts about public health.)	839/0
public health.)	
1 N i	TO A W
77/14	Y.W.Y.
J-E-3	454 F
	D. T. Control
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Control of the Contro	2/27
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Settlement Manual Form No. 15(4). Appendix B10 (S.M.)

Statement to be used in Monthly and Annual Reports showing the status and rents of Tenants as recorded in the Khatians from commencement of the year under report.

APPENDIX B.—No. (13).

		PABTIC	PARTICULARS OF CULTIVATED LANDS.	3D LANDS.		
CLASS OF CULIVATOR.	Number of holdings.	Aggregate culti- vated area held by cach class.	Average area of cultivated lands per holding.	Bent.	Average ront per culti- vated acre.	REMARKS.
	C3			 	9	1
1. Proprietor's sir (nij jole)						
2. Held by proprietors, but not true vir		花		S		
3. In cultivating possession of tenure-holders		प्रमेव ज) i			
4. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents		र्थे यन		22		
5. Settled raiyats					<u></u> ,	
6. Occupancy raiyats						
7. Non-occupancy raiyats					<u></u>	
8. Rent-free holders					!	
Total	<u> </u>	· ·				

NOTE. - The first two columns of this statement should be filled up and submitted monthly, and the statement should be completely filled up and submitted with the Annual Report.



3ihar Survey Form—Season 1894-95.
APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX N 2A (S.M.) No. 15.

Milan Khasra Mauza મિશાન પાસના મીળા

Pargana

પત્રાળા

Khasra page.			=				ed area.						···,	
If used for totals of many villages, enter name of village. श्रीत यहुए से आंदों में भाम में अधार जाता है। यो	W. Bhadoi.	NE 3	Aghaui.	મગહેલો !	Rabi.		Total.		Dofaeli.	हिक्सिकी ।	Net cropped area.	मिक्श कर्य ।	Current fallow.	પનતો ખરીદ ૧
ાંલો કાળામ બિપો ા	A. Uo	D. 5 °	۸. م	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A. Ųo	D. 5 0	A.	D.	۸. وه	D.
1 १	2	'	3	'	4 8		ક પ્		6 8		7、	اً و	8 1	`
ˈotal ্থৈ						Hall	्रे प्रस्ति स्व जयते							

ને લા	ITUBABLE A	नाश्चन पन	U NEJE [*	T FALLOW. 19्हा कर्के।	Area 1%		IBLE FOR CULT	
old fallow. पनती कृष्टीम 1	Mango groves. Alm audia	Culturable jungle. ลูงโสด มิกสามก ห่งเดา	Other kinds. 학1역 6	Total. Alvila i	House sites. वस्ती फमील।	Water. पानी १	Other kinds. ਮੈ-4-क्राविक फिनाश्र ा के श्रीन क्रिस्म ।	P Total.
A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
9 દ	10 १०	11 ११	12 १२	13 (3	14 88	15 १ ५	16 १६	17 १७
				ी । । समाव जयत				

~	น		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	IRRIGATED AR	EA AND HOW	IRRIGATED.	
12. 12. 12. 12.	~		સે		સાવ સે મોપ	<u>ાંગ તેલવા</u>	<u> </u>
70 tal cultivated, cols. 8, 13 and 17. भीगाव नक्षा ग्रेन भणनुश्रा कु छ भावे ट. १३ वी १५ १	Total area, columns 7 and 18. મીણાવ ત્રજ઼વા પ્ણાવા ૧૭ ઘી ૧૦૧	Irrigated area. સૈતાવી જા તજ઼વા ૧	Irrigated from wells.	Irrigated from Government canels.	Irrigated from private canals. श्रीन क्षिस्म के वहन से।	Irrigated from tanks and ahars. शहिन दी ए। 🎗 वि	Irrigated from other sources. भीत क्सिय से ।
A. D.	A. D. V.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
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				ज्यत् । 			

1xxv APPENDIX N.2B.—(S.M.) No. 16.

Zilla Svigi for the year 189 -9

વાવ**ા સગ** ૧**૦ છ**ાં

			AS REGARDS C		l .	OF WELLS.	
1	कंवा भण्य		के हिसाव से	l	र्गाद्धीह ३	श्हाना ।	
Bice. चीन् १	Wheat. Ng 1	Other cereals and pulses. होग्रन श्रणवास हावा दो हा छे किस्म से १	Other food-crops. શ્રીત જિસ્મ જે શ્રળનાસ પ્રાદેની પ્લાપ મળ્યાત 1	Non-food-crops. शजनास ग्रेन-णुद्देनो ।	Masonry. 4โนกุก 1	Barthen. 叫 (中)	Веманев. क्रेश्चिप ।
A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A D.	1	Number Number	Number.	
26 ₹€	27 70	28 २८	29 국론	80 30	31 हर	32 37	33 33

Form for Bihar Survey—Season 1894-95.
The form is intended to be used for compilation of statistics for a thana or other area as well as for totalling figures for a village.]

APPENDIX 3(S.M.)

Crop Statement of Mauza वक्श जिल्सवान भौणा

Pargana **પ**નગાના

				<i>વ</i> ઝ્સા	ાળ્યસલ	ાન માળ	.(પત્રાળા	
		<u> </u>				ale and p				
Name of vilage. Mid #1	Rice. थाना १	Wheat. 別奏 1	Barley. M 1	Jowar (millet).	Bajra (millet).	Maandua.	Maize.	Gram. यश् ।		Other food-grains, including pulses. Elua Angra maten P E089 1
	1 १	2 8	3 3	4 X	5 ų	6 &	7 🕓	8 द		9 4
	A. D.	1 1	l 1	1					A. D. A. I	
Τοtal	1 1									

					EDS.								_{GAB.} વો ા				श्राज	FIE ११स	nes. ત્રેશેદ	ાત	ì	
Linseed.	र्गभा ।	Til or jinjelly.	, 1 DO				Others.	દાપ્રત થળવામ તઘર્ન 1	Condiments and spices.	मसाठा हो अनम संसाठा ।	Sugarcane.	। क्र क	Others.	होशन क्षित्रं ।	Cotton.	વાગા વા ભાષાસ 1	Jute.	ા કેટ્રમાં			Others.	होश्य क्षित्रम् ।
10			1 8				12	१२	13	१३		१४		१प	16	१६	17	१७			18	१८
	D.			D. 50	۸.	D.	۸.	D.	A.	D.	ų.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A. وي	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.

	ક્ષે ળ ર	Dye ∐ૠ		ાષ 1										SOTTOS.					
Indigo.	o(18 1			Others.	دامرر انشرا ا	Opium.	- エ)や本	Coffee.	1 121 %	Tea.	מוג ו	Tobacco.	१ %।४)	Cinchona.	7000	Indian hemp.	ગાળા નાગ લાત્ર ા	Others.	دارام المرقيا ا
19				20		21	२१	22	२२	23	१३	24	१४		રપ	26		27 🔾	
A.	D.	A.	D. G °	۸.	D. Go	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A. ը。	D.	A.	D.	A.	D. '5 °	۸. پ	D. Go

				Thana થળા					tkbt वस्		শ্ বন	[। 18 १ ८ £		-9 -£	, l	
Fodder crops.	यत्रात ।			Garden produce and orchards other than mange groves.	गान म नाग क जाबाद वागाय का पैहाबान भीत पनकानियाँ।	Potatoes.	भु	Food Action	Оŵ	भेष	CRO		ગામ-જોમદર્શા ગામ-જોમદર્શા	Total.	مازوزا ر	Area cropped more than once.	داهٔ ۱۹	(31-32) Net area cropped.	न्हेंचा मण्डमा ।	Remarks. के ंद्रियत ्र
	₹ ⊏	1			10					₹0	n l			31		32 .			38.	
A.	D.	į.	D.	A. و	D.	ρ°	D.			A. وع	D.	ų. Ųo	D. Go	A.	D.	ν. A.	D. ၆ ၀	A. ا	D. Go	

Form for Bihar-Season 1894-95.

List of Tenants and

શ્રદે શુપ્રાતી કાશ્વકાતાન

Pargana

પતગાના યા

Mauza મૌખ્રે

	NAM GIH			First number in the khasra in which the name of the person entored in column 1, 2, 3, or 4 appears.		Bulls and bul- locks
Proprietor.	Tenure-holder. हक्दान हनमेश्रानी ।	Raiyat. नेश्र ा	Under-raiyat. शिक्भी नैश्र ा	1, 2, 3, or 4 appears. પફ01 નમ્વત ખસતે જાા	ગાહ ા	- 25
1	2	3	4	6	6	7
		स्यमेव	ायन -			

APPENDIX N4 (S.M.)

Agricultural Stock

વી મનેશિયાના

or Tappa

૧૫૫ા

થાના

Male buf- faloes. 취업	Cow buf. faloes	Horses and ponies. होड़ा, होड़ी दो	Calves including buffalo valves. dey 1 ql	Sheep.	^{Goats.} વ જ્નના, વજ્નનો	Mules and donkeys. પ્યય- યત લો પ્રાદ્દે 1	Camels.	Ploughs.	ગાણો ! લં ૧૦ લં! લં! ભગગભ	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18



Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. Appendix N-Form No. 5.

Statistical Statement of

, Season 189 -9

District

Pargana

APPENDIX B.-No. (19).

	1			
	Remare.			
	ئ	.latoT		26
	GRAND Тота б.	Jnealtivated.		24
	GRAN		Cultivated.	23
		Total revenue-free.		22
	Occupied for public purposes.			
ᇤ		Total.		20 21
NGEMENT: REVENUE-RREE.	Total revenue-pere	Unoultivated.		19
FISCAL ARRANGEMENT. REVENUE-F	TAL RHV			18
RRAN		Cultivated.		17
AL A	TENANTS THOLDE	Total.		16
FISC	HRLD BY IENANTS OB BENT-FEEK HOLDERS.	Uncultivated.		15
EA BY		Cultivated,		14
L AR	OPRIBTO	Uncallivated.		18 1
OF TOTAL AREA	Held by proprintors.			12
.		and 10.		
DATE	E to latote	Total revenue-paying, i.e. and 10.		
CLASSIFICATION		nt-payin	Total.	10
OLA		Total not rent-paying.	.bestrivated.	
G.	Not bent-pating.		Cultivated.	80
REVENUE.PAYING.	OT RENT	Held by tenant in lieu of services.	Uneultivated.	-
ENUE	Ä		holavitlaO	9
REV		Held by rent- free holder.	Uncultivated.	10
	- S			4
	HERT PATING (INCLUD- ING LANIS HELD DIRECT BY PROPRISTORS OF REVENUE-PATING BSTATES).	Total rent-paying.		e .
	IBNT FATING (INCLUIX ING LANIS HELD IRECT BY PROPRIETOR OF REVENUE-PAYING BSTATES).		Not cultivated.	69
	ERN II DIRE OF	Cultivated.		-

lxxxiii

10

Appendix N-Form No. 6.

APPENDIX B.-No. (20).

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF MORTGAGES.

From non-occupancy raiyata. Area. Š. DISTRICT From occupancy raiyats. Area. Š From raiyats at fixed rates. HELD BY MORTGAGRES --Ares. ò Z सन्यमेव जयते From tenure and under-tenure-holders. Area. PARGANA OR THANA ... Š. Ares. 03 From proprietors. No.

Appendix N-Form No. 7.

Statistical Statement, Part VII, or Comparative Statement of Areas and Rentals.

District-

	Benare.			·
DIRECT TO	Rents.	At present settlement.	17	
BE PAYING O TENURE-R	Rei	At last settlement.	16	
OTHER BAIVATS WHETHER PAYING DIERCT TO THE PROPRIETOR OR TO TENURE-HOLDERS.	Area.	At present settlement.	15	
		At last settlement.	14	
	ıts.	At present settlement.	13	
BOPRIETOR'	Rents.	At last settlement.	12	
HELD BY TENUEZ-HOLDRR OZ UNDER-TENUEZ RAIYANS HOLDING IN PROPRIETOR'S PRIVATE HOLD BY TENUE.	Area.	At last it present At last At present At last At present At last At present At last At present settlement, settlement, settlement, settlement, settlement, settlement, settlement, settlement.	11	
RAIXAWS H		At last settlement.	10	
ER-TENUER-	Rents.	At present settlement.	6	
RR OR UND		At last settlement.	80	सन्यमेव जयते
RNURE-HOLDER HOLDER-	Area.	11 present settlement.	4	
		A: last	9	
HRID BY PROPERETOR, BUT NOT PRIVATE LAND.	Area at present settlement.		5	
	Area at last present Area at last present settlement.		4	
HELD BY PROPRIETOR AS PRIVATE LANDS.	Area at present		3	
HELD BY AS PRIVA	Area at last settlement.		8	
	Village, Pargena, or Thung.			

(1) This statement is only to be filled up when there has been a previous settlement based on a field survey.

(2) If it is not possible to distinguish land held by the proprietor from proprietor's private lands before the last settlement, the total area may be included in column 2 and compared with entries in columns 3 and 5.

(3) Columns 6—9 are for entry of holdings of tenure-holders of a non-proprietory character, see Part II, Chapter 8, Rule 26 (ii). It should include all lands held by such tenure-holders whether in direct possession or through rajets and the rent of the whole tenure.

C. A. P.—Reg. No 6448J.—75—21-4-98.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

CALOUTTA, THE 5TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

RESOLUTION—No. 3020.

READ-

Letter No. 516A., dated the 25th May 1893, and enclosures, from the Board of Revenue, submitting, with their remarks, the Settlement Officer's Completion Report on the settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in Singhbhum.

The settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in Singhbhum was commenced in February 1895 and brought to a conclusion in March 1897, the operations being completed within the sanctioned time and at less than the sanctioned expense; the result reflects much credit on the Settlement Officer, Mr. Craven. The final report was submitted in June 1897, but owing to delay in printing and in the correction of the proof, it did not come before the Board until May 1898.

2. The previous settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate was concluded by Dr. Hayes, the then Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, for a term of 30 years, with effect from the 1st April 1867. The question of effecting a resettlement was taken up by Government in 1894, and in Resolution No. 2559 of the 8th May of that year, the Board of Revenue were requested to submit proposals for fresh proceedings, which were received with their letter No. 974A., dated the 6th August 1894. Mr. Grimley, Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, in submitting his recommendations, gave a history of the Kols of Singhbhum, which it is essential to bear in mind in considering the results of a resettlement of their lands, and described their position as follows:-

"Our relations with the Kols of Singhbhum date from 1820. At that time Singhbhum was an asylum for fugitive offenders from the bordering districts of Chota Nagpur, and plundering excursions were frequently made by these people, Larka Kols, as they were called, into neighbouring territory. They thus became a thorn in the side of the Raja of Porahat, to whom the whole of Singhbhum was nominally subject, as well as to the Kuar of Somitally and the Thebure of Kinghbhum was nominally subject, as well as to the Kuar of Somitally and the Thebure of Kinghbhum was nominally subject, as well as to the Kuar of Somitally and the Thebure of Kinghbhum was nominally subject, as well as the state of the sound the Singhbhum was nominally subject, as well as the sound the Singhbhum was nominally subject, as well as the sound the Singhbhum was nominally subject, as well as the sound to the Singhbhum was nominally subject. Seraikella and the Thakur of Kharsawan, who had succeeded in separating themselves from Porshat and acquiring supremacy over a large tract of country. The British Government, wishing to put an end to the plundering excursions, formed relations with the Raja of Porahat and, on his acceptance of certain terms, assisted him and the Seraikella and Kharsawan chiefs in bringing into submission the Larka Kols and causing them in 1821 to agree for the first time to pay a rent of 8 annas per 'plough' or yoke of oxen.

"The following is the form of acceptance."

"The following is the form of agreement :-

"'First.—We acknowledge ourselves to be subject to the British Government and

engage to be loyal and obedient to its authority.
""Secondly.—We agree to pay to our chief or zamindar 8 annas for each plough for the five years next ensuing, and afterwards one rupee if our circumstances

"' Thirdly.—We engage to keep the road through our parganas open and safe for all descriptions of travellers, and, if robbery takes place to deliver the thief to justice and account for the property stolen.
""Fourthly.—We will allow persons of all castes to settle in our villages and afford

them protection; we will also encourage our children to learn the Uriya or Hindi tongues.

"'Lastly.—If we should be oppressed by our chiefs or zamindars, we will not resort to arms for redress, but complain to officers commanding the troops on our frontier, or to some other competent authority.'

"The arrangement, however, turned out to be a farce; for, as events proved, the chiefs failed in bringing the Kols under the influence of their control, and from 1830 to 1836 the latter resisted all attempts to realise rents from them, and waged war on all their neighbours. The British Government then resolved to interfere and to take their territory under its direct control, and thus in 1837, 23 Kol pirs or parganas previously belonging to the three chiefs above mentioned, were detached from their estates, and, with four pirs taken from Moharbhanj, brought under direct management under the name of the Kolhan. The Kols eventually agreed to pay the rent of 8 annas per plough that had been previously fixed, and the total assessment amounted to Rs. 8,000, the number of villages being 622. "In 1855, without altering the principle of assessment, but by simply doubling the rate per plough, a net revenue of Rs. 17,445 was obtained, and a settlement for 12 years concluded. The number of villages at this settlement was ascertained to be 786.

Saranda. Rengra. | Nalwa. Rela. | In 1867 a radical change was made in the mode of assessment in all the pirs, except the four noted on the margin (in which, owing to the backward state of the cultivators the old system was continued), and with the consent of the Kols it was agreed—

(1) that their lands should be measured;

- (2) that the system of assessment per hal should be continued, but that the area of land contained in each hal should be fixed, and that such area should contain an admixture of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class lands;
- (3) that the rate per hal should be enhanced from one to two rupees;

(4) that the settlement should be for 30 years.

"Formerly a hal of land was a very uncertain quantity, being supposed to contain sufficient land for five maunds of seed to be sown in it—a mode of assessment that was probably suited to the nomadic habits of the Kols, but in 1867 the area of each hal was fixed at 12,500 square yards, or at 7 bighas 16 cottahs and 4 chitacks of the standard bigha.

at 12,500 square yards, or at 7 bighas 16 cottahs and 4 chitacks of the standard bigha.

"The rate of Rs. 2 per hal assessed in the settlement of 1867 thus gave a little over 4 annas per bigha, or 12 annas per acre. The gross assessment amounted to Rs. 64,528-14, and the net assessment paid to the Government to Rs. 46,247, the difference being paid as remuneration to the Mankis, Mundas and village accountants at the rate of 10, 16\frac{3}{2} and 2 per cent. respectively.

cent. respectively.

"More than a quarter of a century has now elapsed since the last settlement, and during this long interval the following important changes have taken place in the district:—

- (1) The creation of a Government Forest Department and of large Government forest revenues.
- (2) The protection of unreserved forests by the Deputy Commissioner.
- (3) The opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.(4) The influx of a large number of foreigners.

(5) The spread of primary education.

"The reservation of forests by the Government has served to take 523 square miles of the area of the Kolhan out of the occupation of the Kols, and the protection of unreserved forests by the Deputy Commissioner has further restricted the area of cultivation, and thus indirectly served to check the nomadic habits of the people and to bind them within the limits of their villages, so that they have now come to attach a greater value to their lands and learn to bestow more labour and care on their cultivation than they over did in former times, while unforested culturable wastes, which were previously neglected because it was less troublesome and more profitable to cultivate forest-covered lands, have been brought under cultivation, with the result that there has now been an enormous increase in the cultivated

"The railway has opened out the country, and the cultivators have now found that the demand for the products of their lands from other parts of the country is large, and this had led them not only to cultivate their lands with greater care, but to extend the areas of their cultivation. In my crime report for 1893, in accounting for the increase in the number of thefts in the district of Singhbhum, I have remarked how the facilities for export afforded by the railway had taught the people the value of their surplus stores, and led them to prosecute even petty pilferers, who formerly would not have been interfered with. The last census returns show that whereas in 1867, out of a total population of 118,281 in the Kolhan, 93,968, or about 86 per cent., were Kols, in 1891 the population of the Kolhan rose to 229,188 souls, out of whom 163,968, or only 71.5 per cent., were Kols. These figures indicate that during the 24 years between 1867 and 1891, not only has there been a large increase in the population of the Kolhan, but that a large proportion of this increase is due to the influx of non-aborigines from the Tributary States and Orissa. The number of these non-aborigines as found in the census records is 65,220, out of which no fewer than 63,035 are Hindus. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum says that, as the Kolhan is a purely agricultural tract, it is not difficult to conceive how very large must be the cultivation over that of 1867 when there has been so enormous an increase in the population, and it is not surprising that the Kols have improved their cultivation with the examples set them by the careful Uriya Gowala cultivators, who are now so largely scattered among them.

"Primary education, too, has done much towards civilizing the Kols, for instead of the wild and turbulent race of former times, they are now a peaceful and industrious people who

give very little trouble to the authorities."

3. In instituting the recent settlement operations one of the first points for decision was whether the country was sufficiently advanced to require a field survey, on which point Sir Charles Elliott had entertained doubts. The measurements at the settlement by Dr. Hayes were made after the native fashion, and only rough chittas and sketch maps were prepared, the system having been adopted through fear of possible disturbance consequent on the introduction of foreign ameens; before introducing any innovation it was therefore considered desirable to discuss the matter openly with the people—a

procedure appreciated by them, and in conformity with local traditions The point was discussed at a conference held between the Deputy Commissioner and the leading Mankis and Mundas, and the proposal to make a cadastral survey and record of rights was unanimously adopted by the people present. At the same time two other important points were brought under discussion: the desirability of assessing the gora or uplands which hitherto, by the universal custom prevalent in Singhbhum, had escaped assessment, and the question of reducing the rates of commission paid to Mankis, Mundas and village accountants, which were unusually high. Mr. Grimley personally was in favour of a slight increase on the rates of assessment of bad and bera (lowlying rice) lands, a method of enhancement to which the people were accustomed and which had been adopted at previous settlements; and with an increase of two annas per bigha on the estimated large increase of the assessable area, anticipated the realisation of a net revenue of Rs. 99,978 even after retaining the commission to Mankis and Mundas at the existing rates. The Kols present at the conference, after some wavering, eventually accepted a light assessment upon gora lands, and the question of the reduction of the rates of

commission paid was not pressed.

4. The system of assessing only rice lands has hitherto prevailed in parts of Chota Nagpur, the Sonthal Parganas, Angul and other remote primitive regions, and it has everywhere been the policy adopted in recent settlements to get rid of it gradually without exciting discontent and opposition. The system is curious for this reason, that, in order to render the land fit for the cultivation of rice, the tenant has to embank it at his own expense, so as to retain water for irrigating the rice, and, having reclaimed it from jungle and embanked it, he has to pay rent for it; at the same time he may, without payment of rent, cultivate as much upland as he pleases with crops that do not require so much irrigating and need no embanking and little or no outlay on his part. The apparent anomaly is probably due to the facts (1) that the area of land which can be terraced or embanked and rendered fit for rice cultivation in such regions is limited; (2) that, when a man has terraced or embanked a particular plot, it becomes more valuable than unembanked land, and, if he does not pay rent for and so secure an occupany right in it, somebody else will offer rent to the landlord who will oust the original reclaimer of the soil and let the land to another; and (3) that it pays the landlord to encourage reclamation and embankment of such lands, and consequent permanent cultivation, by giving the tenant, who thus incurs an outlay on embankments, the right to cultivate upland or unembanked land free of rent. The right to cultivate uplands free of rent is in fact an incident of the holding of the embanked land at a certain rent. It is part of the consideration for which the tenant reclaims the jungle, turns it into rice lands, and incurs an outlay of labour and money in rendering it fit for profitable cultivation of rice. The system is not, therefore, so unreasonable as it seems at first sight, and great caution was felt to be necessary in suddenly or arbitrarily changing it. As time goes on and population and competition for land and settled cultivation increase, the conditions are gradually reversed. The uplands in the neighbourhood of village sites get manured, the profits arising from them are enhanced, and consequent competition for them encouraged, with the result that in the highly cultivated and thickly populated the country, the uplands round the village sites (the gora lands of parte gpur) are found to be paying higher rents than the outlying low rice Ch Concrete examples of the different stages of this process of develop-ty be found in different parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; for example, Colhan rice lands are assessed, and uplands pay nothing; in the Darbhanga along the Nepal frontier, rice lands still pay higher rents la \mathbf{m}_{c} in than a manured areas round the village sites, though the latter do also pay rent, we lie in the south of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur, where the population is dense, cultivation intense, and competition for land great, we find the uplands paying far higher rents than the low outlying rice lands. These facts indicate that what may appear at first sight to be anomalous and unreasonable in the agricultural system of the Kolhan and other similar primitive tracts is reality suited to the requirements of local conditions, that it is the result of local history, and that innovations on the local system that may on a grounds appear to str.

cultivators as harsh and unjust. In the introduction of any innovation in the customary methods of assessment, careful handling was therefore required.

5. Feeling this, Mr. Stevens, who was at the time Member of the Board of Revenue, and had been for several years Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, visited the Kolhan before the survey was begun for the purpose of consulting the local officers and headmen. The results of his visit were recorded in the Board's letter No. 974A., dated 6th August 1894, in which the following recommendations were made, that-

(1) the whole work should be done by a single officer subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner and directly responsible to him, he being in his turn responsible to the Commissioner and to the

(2) if possible, the amins should be entirely Kols, and if a sufficient number of Kols were not available, that the rest should be

Sonthals;

(3) areas should be calculated, and attestation should be made on the

(4) no attempt should be made at soil rates, soil maps, or any differential or scientific system of assessment, but the existing method of fixing a uniform rate throughout the Kolhan should be continued, the understanding being that each raiyat was to have a fair share of the acknowledged classes of land;

(5) the local bigha of 2,500 square yards should be retained;

(6) no parchas should be issued, as being likely to be of no use till the

areas had been calculated and the revenue assessed;

(7) all disputes, whether of possession or of boundaries, should be referred for decision to the Mankis and Mundas just as the people themselves would naturally refer them, and only when the village heads failed to decide them should the Superintendent interfere;

(8) the rates of commission to Mankis, Mundas and accountants should

remain unchanged;

(9) the police powers of Mankis and Mundas should not be taken away, as it was not desirable to cause discontent by diminishing their status and influence, and consequently their power to decide disputes and collect revenue; (10) the gora lands should not be assessed, or at least the decision to

assess them should be postponed;

(11) liberal allowance should be made in the case of holdings found to contain areas in excess of those recorded at the last settlement.

(12) the revenue should be collected in two kists;

(13) the question of maintenance of the records should be borne in mind from the first, and the simplest possible method of maintaining them with fair efficiency, should be adopted.

Sir Charles Elliott accepted these recommendations generally, but was of opinion that there were several details as to which the experience gained as the work went on, might lead to some modifications. The method of assessment of gora or unembanked lands in particular was to be the subject of a separate report as soon as the Settlement Officer was in a position to su ne.

The rate report called for by Government was submitted by i $\cdot \mathbf{d}$ after Mr. Stevens had himself paid a second visit to the Kolhan and \mathbf{d} the local authorities and village headmen, as a result of which he reco ∌d that the old rate on rice lands of 61 annas per local bigha of 2,500 sque :ds, i.e., Rs. 2 per hat of 12,500 square yards, should be allowed to continue a rate of one anna per local bigha should be imposed for the first tim . that lands, in preference to the proposal of the Commissioner, Mr. Grimley that the rates for rice lands should be raised all round from 6½ to 8 annas per local bigha, and that your lands should be left unassessed as before.

These rate are extremely moderate, involving no enhancement of the old son rice lands after a settlement of 30 years, and the imposition on gord of a nominal rate of only one anna per local higha, or approximately: